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ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1991 (A/46/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 19 July 1991 (A/46/150).

1/ This sub-item remains also on the agenda of the forty-fifth session (see decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1991 (A/46/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 19 July 1991 (A/46/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/46/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-sixth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 17 September 1991, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 4/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

4/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

/...

At its forty-fifth session, 5/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 45/301). At that session, the first and second reports of the Credentials Committee were issued as documents A/45/674 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the Office among the following States:

(a) African States;

5/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/45/674 and Add.1;

(b) Amendment: A/45/L.43;

(c) Decision 45/301;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.1 and 36.

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 6/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

6/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 45/302;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.1.

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 7/

7/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 45/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/45/PV.1, A/SPC/45/SR.1, A/C.2/45/SR.1, A/C.3/45/SR.1, A/C.4/45/SR.1, A/C.5/45/SR.1, A/C.6/45/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.2.

/...

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

/...

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. [8]

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

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[8] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 45/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.2.

At its forty-fifth session, 9/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/45/501) without discussion (decision 45/411).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1991 (A/46/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session (A/46/150) will appear on 19 July 1991.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/46/200) will be issued on 23 August 1991.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

9/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/501;

(b) Decision 45/411;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.47.

/...

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/46/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 10/

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

10/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/45/50;

(b) Annotated list: A/45/100;

(c) Provisional agenda: A/45/150 and Corr.1;

(d) Supplementary list: A/45/200;

(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/45/1 and Add.1;

(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/45/250 and Add.1;

(g) Agenda: A/45/251 and Add.1-4;

(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/45/252 and Add.1-4;

(i) Annotated agenda: A/45/100/Add.1;

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9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-fifth session, 26 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/45/PV.4-29), during which 128 speakers took the floor. 11/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards

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(continued)

(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/45/475 and Add.1-3;

(k) Letter from the Chairman of the Second Committee: A/45/616;

(l) Letter from Iraq: A/45/236 and Corr.1;

(m) Decisions 45/401, 45/402, 45/403 A to D and 45/455;

(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/45/SR.1-4;

(o) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.2, 3, 13, 30, 36, 37, 65, 71 and 72.

11/ At the forty-fourth session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 137 speakers took the floor.

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strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-fifth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 45/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/46/1).

12/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1);

(b) Decision 45/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.31.

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11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

At its forty-fifth session, [13] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1989 to 15 June 1990 (decision 45/420).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1990 to 15 June 1991, Supplement No. 2 (A/46/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

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[13] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 11):

(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/45/2);

(b) Decision 45/420;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.63.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session covered the organizational session for 1990 and the first and second regular sessions of 1990. 14/

14/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/45/25);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms: A/45/170-E/1990/32;

(ii) Preparation of the programme for the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000: A/45/185-E/1990/48;

(iii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region: A/45/210-E/1990/21;

(iv) Preparation for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa: A/45/257-E/1990/61;

(v) Mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997): A/45/277-E/1990/77 and Add.1;

(vi) National entrepreneurs in economic development: A/45/292-E/1990/82;

(vii) Achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990: A/45/327;

(viii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/45/348;

(ix) Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: A/45/404;

(x) Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi: A/45/444;

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(continued)

(xi) Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti: A/45/445;

(xii) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/45/446;

(xiii) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/45/448;

(xiv) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/45/503;

(xv) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/45/508;

(xvi) International cooperation in drug abuse control: A/45/542;

(xvii) World conference on human rights: A/45/564 and Add.1;

(xviii) Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon: A/45/578;

(xix) Human rights and mass exoduses: A/45/607;

(xx) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: A/45/621;

(xxi) International cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant: A/45/643;

(xxii) Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: A/45/651;

(xxiii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: A/45/698 and Corr.1;

(xxiv) Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments: A/45/807;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): A/45/256-E/1990/58;

(ii) United Nations Population Award: A/45/278 and Corr.1;

(iii) Situation of human rights in El Salvador: A/45/630;

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Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation

At its forty-fifth session, 14/ the General Assembly, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council in 1991, fully convinced of the need to ensure adequate preparations for the special high-level meeting, which was the first of its kind and an important concrete step in the process of the revitalization of the Council, invited all Member States and observer States

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- (iv) The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows: A/45/649 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (v) Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: A/45/664;
- (vi) Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/45/697;
- (vii) Programme planning: A/45/835;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/45/793;

(f) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848 and Add.1;

(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838 and Add.1;

(h) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/682;

(i) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/45/819; A/45/843 and Rev.1, A/45/844 and A/45/886;

(j) Resolutions 45/18, 45/152 to 45/190 and decisions 45/426, 45/433, 45/434, 45/436 to 45/439;

(k) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.50;

(l) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.13-16, 22, 28, 32, 35, 37, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49 and 51-54;

(m) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.48-50, 52-60 and 62 and 63;

(n) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.3 and 7-15;

(o) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.39, 42, 43 and 48;

(p) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.44, 66 and 68-72.

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that were in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level; invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special high-level meeting; called upon all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to its success; and decided to discuss at its forty-sixth session, in the context of the examination of the report of the Economic and Social Council, the outcome of the meeting (resolution 45/182).

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in close coordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing and implementing concrete projects for improving the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In resolution 2100 (LXIII) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and results achieved.

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, in 1981 and 1982, the General Assembly requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of projects, approved by the UNDP Governing Council, in the occupied Palestinian territories and urged the relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned (resolutions 36/70 and 37/134).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; and requested the international community to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with PLO (resolution 41/181).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in that report; requested the Secretary-General to develop the programme and to seek its early implementation and to coordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close cooperation with PLO; and urged the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation (resolution 42/166).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly regretted that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people had not been developed as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 42/166; and requested the Secretary-General to charge Habitat with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage 20 experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the _intifadah_ of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications (resolution 43/178).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization; called for treating on a transit basis Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; and reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/235).

At its forty-fifth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; expressed its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had provided assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the World Food Programme to provide food assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; requested the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with PLO; called for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory; including the projects mentioned in General Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984; called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein; and requested the Secretary-General to report in full to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/183).

Code of conduct on transnational corporations

At its forty-fifth session, 14/ the General Assembly, recognizing the desirability of reaching an early agreement on the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations, and reaffirming the interest of Member States to resolve the remaining outstanding issues, confirming that there is substantial provisional understanding on the contents of the draft code of conduct as presented to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Chairman of the reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, decided to request the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretary-General, to arrange for intensive consultations aimed at achieving an early agreement on a code of conduct on transnational corporations, for presentation to and adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/186).

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Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

This question was first considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session. At that session, the General Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and coordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 42/8).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the WHO global programme on AIDS, and stressed the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation; invited WHO to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of collaborating centres of WHO and similar existing mechanisms; requested the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure in close cooperation with the Director-General of WHO and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS (resolution 43/15).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities, aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from HIV and limited public health services and other developmental resources and recognized that depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from HIV than previously recognized and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through coordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS, and called upon Governments, the World Health Organization, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the

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pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by the human immune deficiency virus (HIV) (resolution 44/233).

At the forty-fifth session, 14/ the General Assembly expressed concern that AIDS had become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa; that WHO estimated that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people were expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children will become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom would have died by the year 2000, that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years would be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO, the Administrator of UNDP, UNFPA, the heads of the World Bank, UNICEF and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the cumulative experience of the United Nations system in the strategic planning of multi-sectoral projects and the raising of funds in support of those countries requesting assistance; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage national and international efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS; and called upon governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to continue to pay particular attention to the needs of women, young people and children and to coordinate their efforts with those of WHO for the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolution 43/187).

Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries

At its forty-fifth session, 14/ the General Assembly, recalling the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990, and the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at the end of their meeting in New York in October 1990, requested the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-seventh session to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, and to report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1991, and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries; and encouraged all members of the international community and all organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible support to the fledgling economic and social structures of the new nation of Namibia and to its development aspirations (resolution 45/198).

Document: Report of the Committee for Development Planning (resolution 45/198).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the International Court of Justice without discussion.

At its forty-fifth session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1989 to 31 July 1990 (decision 45/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/46/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 16/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement. In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work.

15/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/45/4);

(b) Decision 45/405;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.35.

16/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

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At its forty-fifth session, 17/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1989 and affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Assembly urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system (resolution 45/7).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1990. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

17/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/45/371;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.9 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/7;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.32 and 33.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 18/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-fifth session, 19/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 45/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Austria,** Belgium,** China, Côte d'Ivore,* Cuba,* Ecuador,** France, India,** Romania,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen,* Zaire* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

18/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

19/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 45/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.36.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Romania, Yemen and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 20/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its forty-fifth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 45/308 A). The Assembly also elected Romania to the Council for a term of office ending on 31 December 1992 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (decision 45/308 B).

20/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

21/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decisions 45/308 A and B;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.41 and 46.

At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States: 22/

Algeria,** Argentina,*** Austria,*** Bahamas,* Bahrain,** Botswana,*** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,* Canada,** Chile,*** China,** Czechoslovakia,* Ecuador,** Finland,** France,*** Germany,*** Guinea,*** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Iraq,* Italy,* Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,* Kenya,* Malaysia,*** Mexico,** Morocco,*** Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nicaragua,* Niger,* Pakistan,** Peru,*** Romania,** Rwanda,** Somalia,*** Spain,*** Sweden,** Syrian Arab Republic,*** Thailand,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Togo,*** Tunisia,* Turkey,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Yugoslavia,*** Zaire** and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United States of America and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

22/ Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation "Germany".

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and on four occasions it did not take a vote by secret ballot; the resolutions on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolutions 36/137 and 41/1) were adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Secretary-General for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1982 and ending on 31 December 1986 (resolution 36/137).

At its forty-first session, 23/ the General Assembly appointed Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar Secretary-General for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 and ending on 31 December 1991 (resolution 41/1).

23/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 16):

(a) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/41/696;

(b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.1;

(c) Resolution 41/1;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.33.

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs

(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of UNEP (see also item 78 (e)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to change, beginning on 1 January 1990, the term of office of the members of the Governing Council of UNEP from three to four years and to elect every other year half of the members (decision 43/406).

At its forty-fourth session, [24] the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 44/309).

At its forty-fifth session, [25] the General Assembly elected the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as a member of the Governing Council for a term of office ending on 31 December 1993 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (decision 45/317).

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[24] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Decision 44/309;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.45.

[25] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

(a) Decision 45/317:

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 58 members: 22/

Argentina,** Austria,** Bangladesh,* Barbados,** Botswana,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Canada,* Chile,* China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Czechoslovakia,* Finland,* France,** Gabon,** Gambia,** Germany,** Guyana,* India,* Indonesia,** Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Lesotho,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malta,* Mauritius,** Mexico,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,** Norway,** Oman,* Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,** Poland,* Rwanda,* Saudi Arabia,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,* Thailand,** Togo,* Tunisia,** Turkey,* Uganda,* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia,** Zaire** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority. 26/

(b) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 130) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the

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26/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

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Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European or other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

During the forty-first session of the General Assembly, the following members of the Commission were elected:

Mr. Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria),

Mr. Hussain Al-Baharna (Bahrain),

Mr. Awn Al-Khasawneh (Jordan),

Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq),

Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy),

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),

Mr. Juri G. Barsegov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),

Mr. John Alan Beesley (Canada),

Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco),

Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt),

Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil),

Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela),

Mr. Gudmundur Eiríksson (Iceland),

Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica),

Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), 22/

Mr. Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland),

Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama),

Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus),

Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone),

Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria),

Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America),

Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya),

Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan),

Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak (Poland),

Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India),

Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar),

Mr. Paul Reuter (France), 27/

Mr. Emmanuel J. Roucounas (Greece),

Mr. César Sepúlveda-Gutiérrez (Mexico),

Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China),

Mr. Luis Solari Tudela (Peru),

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal),

Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany), 22/

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

27/ In May 1990, the Commission elected Mr. Alaim Fellet (France), to succeed Mr. Paul Reuter, who passed away in April 1990.

The term of office of the present members of the Commission, who were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-first session, 28/ in 1986, or by the Commission itself to fill casual vacancies, expires on 31 December 1991.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of the Group of Eastern European States at the election held in 1986; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an African State. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of a Latin American State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of an Asian State.

The Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Nine nationals from African States;

(b) Eight nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from the Group of Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European or Other States.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the statements of qualifications of candidates, submitted by the nominating Governments.

28/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/439 and Add.1-3; and A/41/762 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Curricula vitae: A/41/440 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;

(c) Decision 41/308;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.71.

(c) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 131) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

(a) Nine from African States;

(b) Seven from Asian States;

(c) Five from Eastern European States;

(d) Six from Latin American States;

(e) Nine from Western European and other States.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), the Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

At its forty-third session, 29/ the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Commission (decision 43/307). At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

Argentina,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Canada,** Chile,* China,** Costa Rica,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,** Egypt,** France,** Germany,** Hungary,* India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lesotho,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mexico,** Morocco,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,* Togo,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay* and Yugoslavia.*

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1992.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

29/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 16 (d)):

(a) Decision 43/307;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.34.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

(d) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-fifth session, 30/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 45/309 A). The Assembly also elected Yugoslavia for a term of office ending on 31 December 1991 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (decision 45/309 B). At present, the Council is composed of the following 36 States: 22/

> Argentina,** Australia,* Bangladesh,*** Bulgaria,*** Burundi,** Canada,*** Cape Verde,* China,*** Colombia,*** Cyprus,* Denmark,** Ecuador,* Egypt,** France,** Gambia,*** Germany,* Guatemala,* Hungary,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,** Kenya,*** Lesotho,*** Mexico,*** Nepal,*** Niger,* Paraguay,* Peru,** Rwanda,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Turkey,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United States of America,*** Yemen,** Yugoslavia* and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

30/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/296 and Add.1;

(b) Decisions 45/309 A and B;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.47.

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At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Niger, Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election. 26/ The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(e) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 110), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450 by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-fifth session, 31/ the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee (decision 45/310). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 34 States: 22/

Algeria,** Argentina,** Bahamas,* Benin,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,*** Burundi,*** Cameroon,** Chile,*** China,** Colombia,*** Congo,*** France,* Germany,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Iraq,*** Italy,*** Japan,** Morocco,** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Poland,*** Sri Lanka,** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Uganda,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United

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31/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/297 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 45/310;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.47.

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Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,* Venezuela* and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Benin, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. 26/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu (Nigeria),* Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mr. Leonid E. Bidny (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),*** Mr. Carlos Casap (Bolivia),** Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),*** Mr. John Fox (United States of America),*** Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India),** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),** Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany),** Mr. Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),* Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),** Mr. József Tardos (Hungary),* Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago)* and Mr. Yang Hushan (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At its forty-fifth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 45/305).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Agubuzu, Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Mselle, Mr. Tardos and Mr. Wiltshire.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 116). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan),* Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),*** Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden),*** Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),** Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile),** Mr. Yuri A. Chulkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),*** Mr. Jorge Duhalt (Mexico),*** Mr. John Fox (United States of America),* Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),* Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia),** Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia),* Mr. V. G. Menon (Singapore),* Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),** Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),** Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),** Mr. Ugo Sessei (Italy),*** Mr. Wang Liansheng (China),*** and Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

32/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/101 and Add.1 and A/C.5/45/36;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/577 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 45/305 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.2 and 40;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.23 and 72.

At its forty-fifth session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 45/320).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Fox, Mr. Gorita, Mr. Kazembe, Mr. Menon and Mr. Zlatanov.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 106). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed as follows:

President of the Federal Court of Audit of Germany,* Auditor-General of Ghana*** and Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines.**

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1992.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1994.

33/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/102 and A/C.5/45/37;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/861;

(c) Decision 45/320;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

At its forty-fifth session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 45/321).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the President of the Federal Court of Audit of Germany.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 119) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),* Mr. Jean Guyot (France),*** Mr. George Johnston (United States of America),*** Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),*** Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)* and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Germany).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

34/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/103 and A/C.5/45/38;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/862;

(c) Decision 45/321;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

At its forty-fifth session, 35/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 45/322).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Faria, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Raczkowski.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),** Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt),* Mr. Roger Pinto (France),* Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),*** Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)* and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

35/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/104 and A/C.5/45/14;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/863;

(c) Decision 45/322;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72

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At its forty-fifth session, 36/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 45/323).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Osman, Mr. Pinto and Mr. Sen.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/105.

(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see item 119). It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

The present members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

Members:

Mr. Leonid E. Bidny (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India)

Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America)

Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya)

36/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/105 and A/C.5/45/39;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/864;

(c) Decision 45/323;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

Alternate members:

Mr. Jorge Duhalt (Mexico)

Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan)

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany)

Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria)

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1991.

At its forty-fifth session, 37/ the General Assembly appointed a member and an alternate member of the Committee (decision 45/325).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/106.

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 114), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

37/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/142 and Add.1 and A/C.5/45/41;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/866 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 45/325 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.40;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.72 and 74.

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At its forty-fourth session, 38/ the General Assembly appointed four members of the Unit (decisions 44/315 A and B).

At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members: 22/

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),**** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),**** Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),**** Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),* Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),*** Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina),** Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany),* Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)**** and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Daoudy, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Prokofyev, Mr. Schumm and Mr. Williams.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the President of the Assembly.

38/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/107;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/44/813 and Add.1-3;

(c) Decisions 44/315 A and B;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.82 and 89.

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

At its forty-third session, [39] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/325).

At its forty-fifth session, [40] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Bulgaria as a member of the Consultative Committee for a term of office ending on 31 December 1991 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (decision 45/318).

As a result, the Consultative Committee is composed of the following States: Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Netherlands and Senegal.

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[39] References for the forty-third session (agenda item 17 (i)):

(a) Decision 43/325;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

[40] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (i)):

(a) Decision 45/318;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences (see also item 128) composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), at its thirty-second session, the Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee (resolution 32/72). At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ whose terms of reference, inter alia, should be to advise the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations, to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, to monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board, and to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B).

In paragraph 2 of resolution 43/222 B, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should be composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:

(a) Six members from African States;

(b) Five members from Asian States;

(c) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Eastern European States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States.

At its forty-fifth session, [41] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decision 45/314 A). The Assembly also took note of the appointment by its President of Hungary as a member of the Committee for a term of office ending on 31 December 1991 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the former German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (decision 45/314 B).

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[41] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/107 and Corr.1;

(b) Decisions 45/314 A and B;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.63.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Austria,** Chile,*** Cyprus,*** France,*** Gabon,*** Ghana,* Honduras,* Hungary,* Indonesia,* Iraq,** Jamaica,* Japan,*** Kenya,*** Liberia,** Mexico,** Mozambique,* Pakistan,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mozambique and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/109).

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 78 (a)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. He is appointed for three years and is eligible for reappointment.

At its forty-third session, 42/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further period of three years beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/313).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

42/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 17 (k)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/43/866;

(b) Decision 43/313;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.62.

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19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter (see item 100), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At the thirty-ninth session, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member States, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee. At the 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, on the proposal of the President, the Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had before it communications dated 12 and 15 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the General Assembly, stating that Papua New Guinea wished to join the membership of the Special Committee. At its 55th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1990,

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the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Papua New Guinea as a member of the Special Committee, to fill the vacancy brought about by the withdrawal of Australia in 1985 (decision 45/312).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its forty-fifth session, 43/ the General Assembly held a special commemorative meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution relating to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration in which it,

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43/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23); A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1016-1021, A/AC.109/1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/AC.109/1024-1036, A/AC.109/1038, A/AC.109/1041 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1044 and A/AC.109/1048 and Corr.1/Rev.1;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/624 and A/45/644 and Corr.1;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/627;

(d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/685 and Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/686;

(f) Letters from Papua New Guinea: A/45/723, A/45/724;

(g) Draft resolutions: A/45/L.16 and Add.1 and A/45/L.17 and Add.1 and draft decision A/45/L.18;

(h) Resolutions 45/21 to 45/35 and decisions 45/312 and 45/407 to 45/410;

(i) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.7 to 16;

(j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.31;

(k) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.29, 42-44 and 55.

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inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applied and to propose to the Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories.

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/34); called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 45/35); and took note of the interim reports of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and recommended that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system which had not yet done so to submit suggestions so that they might be taken into account in the final report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, which report would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism (decision 45/410).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 45/21), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 45/22), the question of Anguilla (resolution 45/23), the question of Bermuda (resolution 45/24), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 45/25), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 45/26), the question of Montserrat (resolution 45/27), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 45/28), the question of Tokelau (resolution 45/29), the question of American Samoa (resolution 45/30), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 45/31), the question of Guam (resolution 45/32), the question of Gibraltar (decision 45/407), the question of Pitcairn (decision 45/408) and the question of St. Helena (decision 45/409).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/21 and decision 45/410).

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20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, *inter alia*, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its forty-fifth session, 44/ the General Assembly admitted Liechtenstein (resolution 45/1) to membership in the Organization.

A list of the Member States, which now number 159, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI. 22/

As at 1 June 1991, no documents had been circulated under this item.

21. Critical economic situation in Africa

(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

(b) Africa's commodity problems

At its thirteenth special session, held from 27 May to 1 June 1986, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions (resolution S-13/2).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/29).

44/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 19):

(a) Application for admission: A/45/408-S/21486;

(b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/45/419;

(c) Draft resolution: A/45/L.1 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 45/1;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.1.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognized the several initiatives he had taken in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him under the United Nations Programme of Action, including the establishment of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility required that all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibility accordingly, and in this regard reaffirmed the determination of all parties to honour their commitments under the Programme; decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to prepare the review and the appraisal of the Programme of Action in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session. The Ad Hoc Committee met from 12 to 23 September 1988 and adopted a report entitled "Mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990" (A/43/664 and Corr.1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/27, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Action (A/43/500); emphasized that the African economic crisis was one that concerns the international community as a whole and that the accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action required further effective action by all parties; decided to conduct a final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action at its forty-sixth session.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the mid-term review, the Secretary-General, inter alia, appointed in 1989 a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of African commodities and the scope for diversification. Their report, entitled "African commodity problems: towards a solution", was transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/45/581, annex).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered an item entitled "African alternative framework to structural adjustment programmes for socio-economic recovery and transformation" and decided that the activities in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 should be continued pending the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action to be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (decision 44/411). The General Assembly also recalled its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988, in which African countries were urged to increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at their national, subregional and regional levels; took note with interest of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex); and invited the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation (resolution 44/24).

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At the forty-fifth session, 45/ the item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa", together with three sub-items, was included in the agenda of the General Assembly (see A/45/232). With regard to sub-item (a), entitled "Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990", the General Assembly, convinced that the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme should be an occasion for an in-depth assessment of the actions taken in the implementation of the Programme, as well as the measures that are needed to sustain accelerated growth and development in Africa beyond 1991, decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole of the General Assembly to prepare for the forty-sixth session the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action. The General Assembly also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet in September 1991 before the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly to which it would submit its findings and propose concrete measures and recommendations for sustained and sustainable growth and development in Africa beyond 1991; urged Member States, organs, and bodies of the United Nations system to be represented at the highest possible level in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue ensuring close cooperation and coordination with the Secretary-General of OAU concerning the contribution of various relevant organizations, bodies and organs of the United Nations system for the preparation of the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his report on the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 45/178 A).

In its resolution on sub-item (b), entitled "Report on Africa's commodity problems: towards a solution", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU and other interested Governments, multilateral financial institutions, and regional development funds, to

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45/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 152):

(a) Report of the Expert Group on African Commodity Problems: A/45/581, annex;

(b) Africa's common position on the report of the Expert Group: A/45/591, annex;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/816;

(d) Draft resolutions: A/45/L.20 and Rev.1, A/45/L.21 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/45/L.22 and Rev.1;

(e) Resolution 45/178 A to C;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.39;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.70.

include in his report on the Programme of Action proposals on how to support Africa's efforts at diversification, including the means of mobilizing sufficient resources on favourable terms from the international community and measures to enhance domestic and foreign investment and enterprise; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a study on how diversification in Africa can be implemented, taking into account the report of the Expert Group and Africa's common position on that report (A/45/591, annex); further requested the Secretary-General to accord Africa's commodity programmes appropriate priority in the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; decided to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session a sub-item entitled "Africa's commodity problems" under the item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa" (resolution 45/178 B).

Following its consideration of sub-item (c), entitled "African Charter for popular participation in development and transformation", the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the African Charter (A/45/427, appendix II); and called upon the international community to increase support to Africa's efforts in bringing about sustained and sustainable growth and development taking into account, inter alia, the objectives of the African Charter (resolution 45/178 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole (resolution 45/178 A);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/178 A and B).

22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

Various aspects of the question of programmes and activities to promote peace in the world have been considered by the General Assembly since the thirty-sixth session under several items related to the observance of the International Year of Peace (1986).

At its forty-fourth session, 46/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the achievements of the International Year

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46/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/615;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.15 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 44/11;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.37.

of Peace; expressed its satisfaction at the activities which have taken place since the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace; recognized the important contribution of the International Year of Peace and supported the efforts made by the international community in carrying out activities designated to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and to focus attention on the basic elements of peace; commended the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to place greater and greater emphasis each year on the observance of the International Day of Peace; emphasized the importance of education for peace; urged all those interested in the promotion and attainment of the goals of the International Year of Peace to support the programmes of the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace; urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in those efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in the noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the development of relevant programmes and activities (resolution 44/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/11).

23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199). At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international cooperation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connection of those countries that had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNESCO and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 3187 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to protect and safeguard the works of art that were still in Territories under their domination; and invited Member States to ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 (resolutions 3391 (XXX) and 32/18).

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment by the General Conference of UNESCO of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; invited once again all Governments to accede to the above-mentioned Convention and to take all necessary steps for the return or restitution of cultural property, through, *inter alia*, bilateral arrangements; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to associate the United Nations with the activities of UNESCO directed towards the restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolution 34/64).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 70 (Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property), expressed the hope that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, would devote considerable attention to the question of the return and restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of considerations into account in his report to be prepared in accordance with resolution 34/64 (resolution 35/128).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless *objets d'art* and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full cooperation of the courts and customs authorities; also invited Member States to draw up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad; urged all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries and to make them available to the countries of origin; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for that purpose (resolution 36/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Committee on the work they had accomplished; took note of the importance accorded by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City in 1982, to the question of the return or restitution of cultural properties; and reiterated its invitation to those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the above-mentioned Convention (resolution 38/34).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin; endorsed the opinion expressed at the World Conference on Cultural

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Policies that the return of cultural property to its country of origin should be accompanied by the training of key personnel and technicians and the provision of the necessary facilities for the satisfactory conservation and presentation of the property restored; and welcomed the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention (resolution 40/19).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples; invited Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures; and invited once again those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (resolution 42/7).

At its forty-fourth session, 47/ the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries; requested Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery; invited Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad; also recommended that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all

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47/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 20):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/485;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.22 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 44/18;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.45.

necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item; appealed to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose; requested States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level; invited once again those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/18).

24. The situation in Cambodia

Following the outbreak of hostilities in December 1978, the situation in Kampuchea and related developments in South-East Asia were considered by the Security Council at a number of meetings between January and March 1979. No resolution was adopted.

The item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (A/34/191). At that session, the Assembly appealed to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea; urged all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith; called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; appealed to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea; and resolved that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own Government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion (resolution 34/22).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene an international conference on Kampuchea in 1981, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement involving the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea to be verified by the United Nations, and United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea (resolution 35/6). The International Conference on Kampuchea was held in New York from 13 to 17 July 1981.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3, 43/19 and 44/22). At each session, the Assembly reiterated its call for a comprehensive political settlement and reaffirmed the fundamental principles upon which it should be based; renewed its request to the Secretary-General to carry out his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive settlement; and reiterated its appeal for the continuation of emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand.

At its forty-fifth session, 48/ the General Assembly decided to amend the title of the item to read "The situation in Cambodia". It reiterated the urgent need for a solution as outlined in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, which had been endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 668 (1990); welcomed the acceptance of the framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict; further welcomed the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full cooperation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating the framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference; welcomed, in particular, the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta (see A/45/490-S/21732, annex) to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia was embodied; noted that the Supreme National Council would therefore represent Cambodia externally and would occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences; urged that, in working towards the goal of a comprehensive political settlement, the Cambodian leaders should cooperate in assuming their responsibilities, in order to achieve national reconciliation, and that all parties to the conflict should exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement; called upon the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task would be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accordance with the framework for a comprehensive political settlement; stressed that an enhanced role for the United Nations in Cambodia, charged with a clear and practical mandate, would help achieve the goal of the exercise of the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue, within the context

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48/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 32):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/605;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.5;

(c) Resolution 45/3;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.30.

of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference on Cambodia, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the role of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to intensify as necessary his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; appealed for the provision of financial and material resources for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Cambodian displaced persons as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of Cambodia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of resolution 45/3.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly decided to strengthen and broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/12).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its gratitude for the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; urged ECLAC, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their cooperation with the System; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify such cooperation and to inform the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/5).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its coordination and mutual support activities within the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, to promote the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it would be possible to broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting a cooperation agreement between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/4).

At its forty-fifth session 49/ the General Assembly, considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean had developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System, and that the System was developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations System, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1991 between their respective secretariats; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to continue consultations with a view to signing, as soon as possible, an agreement of cooperation between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/5).

26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979.

By its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace and requested the Secretary-General to open for signature the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace contained in the annex to that resolution.

At its forty-fifth session, 50/ the General Assembly welcomed the fact that in 1990 the University for Peace completed its first decade of activities

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49/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 24):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/514;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.6;

(c) Resolution 45/5;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.31.

50/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 150):

(a) Draft resolution: A/45/L.10 and Add.1;

(b) Resolution 45/8;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.34.

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in the cause of peace, in accordance with the purposes and objectives for which it wasestablished; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; appealed to Member States and governmental and non-governmental agencies to make financial contributions in order further to advance the objectives of the University; expressed its appreciation to Costa Rica, the host country, for its valuable support and contribution to the operation of the University; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/8).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such cooperation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2 and 44/8).

At its forty-fifth session, 51/ the General Assembly recommended that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, as called for in resolution 44/8, be organized in 1991 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the

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51/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/526 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.8;

(c) Resolution 45/9;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.35.

Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings on the priority areas of cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 45/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/9).

28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of OAU, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14 and 44/9).

At its forty-fifth session, 52/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and requested him to report on this matter to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/11).

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine that matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means that could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles

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52/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/540;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.13;

(c) Resolution 45/11;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.36.

involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15 and 45/12).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1981 to 1990 and the activities of his representatives, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745), 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230), 20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911) and 17 October 1990 (A/45/635-S/21879).

At its forty-fifth session, 53/ the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem; expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem; called for the scrupulous respect for a faithful implementation of the Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit; reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is

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53/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 29):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/635-S/21879;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.3;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/710;

(d) Resolution 45/12;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.21 and 23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.37.

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essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called upon all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour; emphasized the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people; called upon all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict; requested the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the resolution; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appealed to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; also expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and called upon all States to provide to the Coordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 45/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/12).

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting cooperation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of cooperation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that cooperation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12 and 44/17).

At its forty-fifth session, 54/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; noted with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and decided that the final review and evaluation of its implementation by the United Nations General Assembly at the forty-sixth session in 1991 should be prepared by an ad hoc committee of the whole of the General Assembly; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the Secretary-General of OAU in the preparation of the final review of the Programme of Action by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; also called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to cooperate with the Secretary-General of OAU to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to those

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54/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 30):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/364 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.14 and Corr.1 and 2;

(c) Resolution 45/13;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.37.

projects and programmes undertaken by African countries within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990; requested all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to contribute to African economic integration and cooperation by reactivating and increasing financial and technical assistance to programmes and projects of regional economic integration and cooperation of African regional and subregional organizations as well as those for drought and desertification; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to extend their support and cooperation through the Secretary-General of OAU to the member States of that organization in their efforts to enhance African economic integration by the establishment of an African economic community, in accordance with relevant resolutions of OAU; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU for the convening of a mid-term review meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of OAU during April 1991 in order to evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 on the cooperation between OAU and the United Nations system for 1990/1991 and to adopt new measures for their effective implementation; requested the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of OAU on the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the final review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to enhance continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system (resolution 45/13).

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31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting the efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act of Peace and Cooperation in Central America of 7 September 1984, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution (resolution 39/4).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of the

Contadora Group and the Support Group, requested them to persevere in their valuable efforts and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support (resolution 41/37).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Agreement entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"; expressed its firmest support for the Agreement; called upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requested the international community to lend its full support; welcomed the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, set up at Caracas on 22 August 1987, and recognized the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of OAS on 18 November 1986; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery provided for in the Guatemala Agreement for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling, inter alia, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, recognizing the importance of the Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents made on 16 January 1988 at San José, whereby they undertook to fulfil immediately, unconditionally and unilaterally the commitments made in the agreements contained in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, which must necessarily be "subject to special verification", commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration; expressed its strongest support for the agreement; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hoped that the Central American Presidents at their next meeting would evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the Esquipulas II agreement; urged the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that would enable them to overcome the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process; exhorted the five Central American countries to support and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the cooperation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective

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functioning of the essential verification machinery; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which had links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreement and to abstain from any action that might impede such implementation; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, as stipulated in resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development (resolution 43/24).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements; expressed its strongest support for these agreements; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expressed its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation; fully supported the Secretary-General in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Support and Verification Commission, together with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America; supported the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua; requested the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the forty-fourth session on the progress of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (resolution 44/10).

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At its forty-fifth session, 55/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the reports on the verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua, and of the work carried out in the region by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and the successful demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance, and by the International Support and Verification Commission in their repatriation and relocation with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme; observed with satisfaction the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional at Geneva on 4 April and at Caracas on 21 May 1990, on the basis of which a negotiating process had been initiated under the auspices of the Secretary-General; took note with interest of the progress of the talks between the various sectors of Guatemalan society and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which had taken place pursuant to the agreement signed at Oslo on 30 March 1990; recognized the unfailing determination of the Rio Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States; commended the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings; expressed its strongest support for those agreements and urged the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery; welcomed the National Conciliation Agreement on economic and social matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation it makes to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the agreement; commended the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and, in particular, to encourage a negotiated political settlement of the Salvadorian conflict; fully endorsed the active role being played by the Secretary-General as an intermediary in the context of the mandate which was conferred upon him by the Security Council and which, pursuant to the

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55/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 28):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/706-S/21931;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.19 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/15;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.43.

agreements signed at Geneva and at Caracas, was emphasized on 31 October 1990 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional in order to strengthen and accelerate the negotiation process; requested the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to make every possible effort to carry out all the political agreements drawn up in Geneva and Caracas, bearing in mind, especially, the proposals of the Secretary-General in order to expedite the negotiation process and achieve as soon as possible a just and lasting peace in El Salvador; requested the Secretary-General to report to it during the forty-fifth session on the conduct of the tasks that the United Nations may undertake as a result of negotiations on El Salvador; encouraged the Government of Guatemala to continue to support the national reconciliation process by pursuing its dialogue with the various sectors in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the lengthy confrontation which has been taking place in Guatemala; noted with satisfaction the agreements reached at the meetings of the Security Commission, established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, held at San José in July 1990 and at San Salvador in September 1990, as well as the meeting of the technical subcommittee, held at Guatemala City in October 1990; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the negotiation process and the verification of any agreements that may be adopted on the basis of the work of the Security Commission; appealed to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with and interests in it to facilitate the process of peace and democratization in the region and to refrain from any action that might hinder that process; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the resolution; and urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231 (resolution 45/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/15).

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional cooperation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or

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other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to cooperate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, were essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid (resolution 41/11).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional cooperation; urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone (resolution 42/16).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic at Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, and took note of the Final Document of the meeting (A/43/512); commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional cooperation in the South Atlantic (resolution 43/23).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes; welcomed the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and UNDP are extending towards the convening by the States of the South Atlantic of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the developments and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 44/20).

At its forty-fifth session, 56/ the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives; welcomed the holding of the second meeting of the States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and took note of the final document of the meeting; emphasized the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urged all States to refrain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes; expressed support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by UNDP, and requested the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in that regard, at their request; also expressed support for the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels; requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/36).

33. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution

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56/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 31):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/653;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.23 and Add.1.

(c) Resolution 45/36;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.47.

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3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A and 45/67 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian

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territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. The Assembly called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 57/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines provided; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue the implementation of all parts of resolution 38/58 E (resolution 39/49 C); reaffirmed its endorsement for the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

57/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B respectively.

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with them (resolutions 40/96 A, 41/43 A and 42/66 A); requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information, as well as its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts (resolutions 40/96 C, 41/43 C and 42/66 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein; reiterated its endorsement of the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 31 March 1988 (resolutions 40/96 D, 41/43 D and 42/66 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 43/175 A); requested the Secretary-General to direct the Division for Palestinian Rights to pay particular attention to the plight of Palestinian children in the occupied Palestinian territories in its programme of work for 1989 (resolution 43/175 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine (resolution 43/175 C). The General Assembly called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 43/176). The General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

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On 18 April 1989, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-third session, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; requested the Security Council to consider with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; stressed the urgent need to expedite the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988; and requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 43/233).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, requested the Secretary-General to examine the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 44/2). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 44/41 A); requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 44/41 C); once again invited the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 44/42).

At its forty-fifth session, 58/ the General Assembly authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and thereafter; requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 45/67 A); invited all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks (resolution 45/67 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the remainder of the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America; to expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material; to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including to the occupied territories; and, to organize regional and national encounters for journalists (45/67 C).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly called once again for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian

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58/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 23):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/45/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/709-S/21929;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/45/L.24 and Add.1, A/45/L.25 and Add.1, A/45/L.26 and Add.1, A/45/L.27 and Add.1 and A/45/L.28 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 45/67 A to C, 45/68 and 45/313.

(e) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.49-53 and 59.

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territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories; (b) guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 II of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; (c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 III of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions; (d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and (e) guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites; noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process; once again invited the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to facilitate the convening of the Conference and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 45/68).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; strongly deplored the continuing disregard by Israel of the relevant decisions of the Security Council; reaffirmed that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories, in no way changes the legal status of those territories; requested the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 45/69).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/46/35);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/68 and 45/69).

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34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international cooperation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5 and 43/3).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to ensure the continuation of the consultations between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990 or 1991; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting to be held in 1990 between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the multilateral proposals, especially those adopted at the Geneva meeting, and to develop a two-year programme of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 44/7).

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At its forty-fifth session, 59/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meetings in 1988 and 18 to 20 July 1990; decided that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, and the meeting of the sectoral coordinators should be held during 1991, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; recommended that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultations between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects and proposals adopted by the

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59/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 25):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/481 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.11/Rev.2;

(c) Resolution 45/82;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.67.

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general meeting of the two organizations; recommended that a joint meeting between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations should be organized in 1992 in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the two-year plan of action adopted at the 1990 meeting; further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/82).

35. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 26 November 1990 (A/45/726-S/21947).

On 20 December 1990, the members of the Security Council issued, through the President, a statement (S/22027) in which they inter alia reaffirmed their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people. On 21 March 1991, in accordance with resolution 242, the Secretary-General designated Ambassador Edouard Brunner of Switzerland to succeed Ambassador Jarring as Special Representative to the Middle East.

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 133). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group Egypt (OGE) and the Observer Group Beirut (OGB). Details of the establishment and activities of

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UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council.

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII), and at its thirtieth to forty-fifth sessions, from 1975 to 1990 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C and 45/83 A to C).

At its forty-fifth session, 60/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177 and 44/42; considered the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in

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60/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 35):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/595; A/45/709-S/21929 and A/45/726-S/21947;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/45/L.35, A/45/L.36 and A/45/L.37 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 45/83 A to C;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.60-63 and 67.

November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements which violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter the city's physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside that territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; considered that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed its call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 45/83 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly also strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C, 43/54 B and 44/40 B; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council, which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/83 B).

The General Assembly also determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/83 C).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/83 A to C).

36. Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The

Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 3067 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973.

The Convention received 119 signatures on 10 December 1982, and by the end of the period for signature (9 December 1984), an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number to 159. As at 31 March 1991, the Convention had received 45 of the 60 ratifications required for entry into force, which will take place one year after the sixtieth ratification.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18 and 44/26).

At its forty-fifth session, 61/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention; invited all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention; noted the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at achieving universal participation in the Convention; called upon States to ratify or accede to the Convention to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime and also to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose; also called upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; noted the progress made by the Preparatory Commission in all areas of its work and noted with satisfaction the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990; expressed its appreciation for the

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61/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 36):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/563, A/45/712 and A/45/721 and Corr.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.29 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/145;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.65 and 68.

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efforts of the Secretary-General in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs and requested him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for 1992-1997; also expressed its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/721 and Corr.1) and requested him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at strengthening the new legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission; welcomed regional efforts by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invited the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours; urged Member States, in particular States that have advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States; requested the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/712) in which were identified the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit that report to all Member States and competent international organizations, agencies and bodies for their review and to take their comments into account in the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; recognized that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention; expresses its appreciation for the study on marine scientific research (A/45/563) in which it was underscored that research and monitoring needs in the field of marine science call for enhanced international cooperation in order to provide a sound basis for resource management and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and for the study of the influence of the oceans on the global environment; reiterated its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/145).

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The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April and from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva; its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April and at New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986; its fifth session at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April and at New York from 27 July to 21 August 1987; its sixth session from 14 March to 8 April 1988 at Kingston and at New York from 15 August to 2 September 1988; its seventh session from 27 February to 23 March 1989 at Kingston and at New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989; its eighth session from 5 to 30 March 1990 at Kingston and decided to hold its next meeting at New York from 13 to 31 August 1990. The Commission held its ninth session from 25 February to 22 March 1991 at Kingston and decided to hold its next meeting in New York from 12 to 30 August 1991. In 1987, the Commission registered four pioneer investors (France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and in 1991, it registered China as a fifth pioneer investor. It continues to give priority to the implementation of the regime set forth in resolution II.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/145).

37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The United Nations has focused its attention on the racial policies of South Africa since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 17 Member States: Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zimbabwe. (Upon its accession to the Federal Republic of Germany, the former German Democratic Republic ceased to be a member of the Special Committee; in 1990, Hungary terminated its membership in the Committee.) In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). The Secretary-General submits annual reports on the Fund to the Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 32/105 M).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). The Convention entered into force on 3 April 1988. As at 1 June 1990, 46 countries had ratified the Convention.

Following the adoption of the Convention, the Ad Hoc Committee became the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. At present, the Commission is composed of the following 14 Member States: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. At present the Group is composed of the following 10 Member States: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

At its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, incorporating guidelines to the process of negotiations and a programme of action (A/S-16/1). Following a visit to South Africa in June 1990 by a high-level United Nations team, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-fourth session, in September 1990, unanimously adopted resolution 44/244, in which it reaffirmed the provisions of the Declaration and took careful note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

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At its forty-fifth session, 62/ the General Assembly again adopted by consensus a resolution entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid" (resolution 45/176 A), in which the Assembly fully supported the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problems in their country through genuine negotiations; called upon the South African authorities to continue their efforts to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity; and called for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African regime and the African National Congress. The General Assembly also adopted the following resolutions: Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid (resolution 45/176 B); Military collaboration with South Africa (resolution 45/176 C); Relations between South Africa and Israel (resolution 45/176 D); Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 45/176 E); Oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 45/176 F); Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 45/176 G); United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 45/176 H).

62/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 34):

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/45/22 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 43 (A/45/43);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 45 (A/45/45);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/162, A/45/539, A/45/550, A/45/637, A/45/670;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/815;

(f) Draft resolutions: A/45/L.31 and Add.1, A/45/L.32 and Add.1, A/45/L.33, A/45/L.38, A/45/L.39 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/45/L.40 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/45/L.41 and Add.1, A/45/L.42 and Add.1;

(g) Resolutions 45/176 A to H and decision 45/419;

(h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/871;

(i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.23-25;

(j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47;

(k) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.55-59 and 70.

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The Security Council has reviewed the policies of apartheid since 1960. Recognizing that the situation in South Africa might endanger international peace and security it called, in 1963, upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators at Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist regime for violence and repression against the black people (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)).

In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African regime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the regime's designs to further entrench apartheid, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa as well as requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria regime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

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In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

In February 1986, the Council demanded the immediate eradication of apartheid as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa; and demanded that the racist regime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of apartheid, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and lift the state of emergency (resolution 581 (1986)).

In November 1986, the Council urged all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items that they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes; requested of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related *matériel*" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) should include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary, police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof; called upon all States, among others, to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and from participating in any activities in South Africa that they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability; requested all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations; and further requested all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo (resolution 591 (1986)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question, which are considered under different agenda items.

Documents:

(a) Interim annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 45/176 E);

(b) Reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement Nos. 22 and 22A (A/46/22 and A/46/22A);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports (A/46/45);

(d) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 43 (A/46/43);

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/176 A and B).

38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458 and 44/460).

At its forty-fifth session, 63/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/421).

No advance documentation expected.

39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

63/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 41):

(a) Decision 45/421;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.63.

At that session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; decision 41/414, 42/410 and 43/409).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/406).

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At its forty-fifth session, 64/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (decision 45/424).

40. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 15 Member States (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405, 38/406, 39/406 and 40/408).

At its forty-first to forty-fifth sessions, 65/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the following session (decisions 41/404, 42/406, 43/407, 44/416 and 45/425).

No advance documentation expected.

64/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 36):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23 (Part VII), chap. XI);

(b) Decision 45/424;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

65/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Decision 45/425;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to forty-sixth sessions, respectively (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417 and 45/429).

No advance documentation expected.

42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the

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Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9, which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the IAEA safeguards system, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 39/14).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities in Iraq; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complied with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981); requested IAEA to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertook not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere; called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; urged all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programmes; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue cooperating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear

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field; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council; considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, 66/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460, 43/459 and 45/430; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459 and 45/435).

66/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 42):

(a) Decision 45/430;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its forty-fifth session, 67/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (decision 45/435).

No advance documentation expected.

44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421 and 44/458).

At its forty-fifth session, 68/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (decision 45/454).

No advance documentation expected.

45. Question of Cyprus

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1991 (resolution 680 (1990)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or

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67/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 40):

(a) Decision 45/435;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.70.

68/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Decision 45/454;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 31 May 1991 (S/22665 and Add.1).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

In December 1974, the Security Council again endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations, which was subsequently used as a basis for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the

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intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the *de facto* situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties

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concerned to refrain from any action that violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts that he had made in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation; condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared them illegal and invalid and called for their immediate withdrawal; reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; considered

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attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to make new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution; called upon all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

Between September and December 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks in New York. On 17 January 1985, he convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470, 41/470, 42/460, 43/459 and 44/471).

At its forty-fifth session, 69/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 45/455; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

46. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly at

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69/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 43):

(a) Decision 45/455;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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the request of Kuwait. 70/ At that session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of the session (decision 45/455). (See also footnote 3.)

47. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Transparency and reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

70/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 153):

(a) Request for inclusion (A/45/233);

(b) Decision 45/455;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles that should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on that basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the latter to report on these

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matters on an annual basis; also requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary cooperation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of that containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; and also took note of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures (resolution 39/64 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States

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in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system, and of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 39/64 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to finalize, at its substantive session in 1986, the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject (resolution 40/91 A); took note of the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets; invited all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also took note of his report containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; and reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 40/91 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 41/57).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 42/36).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1989 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session; drew anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets; urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 43/73).

At its forty-fourth session, 71/ the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Disarmament Commission on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets; took note of those principles and decided to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 A); considered that transparency required agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems; called upon all States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/114 A).

48. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, as a sub-item under the item entitled "General and complete

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71/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 61):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/422 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/44/783;

(d) Resolutions 44/114 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 31 and 38;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M and 43/81 A).

At its forty-fourth session, 72/ the General Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to consider fully the adverse implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; also called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that might be necessary in this regard; welcomed efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, aimed at increasing confidence in compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and reducing any possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding; noted in that connection the contribution that verification experiments could make in confirming and perfecting verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (resolution 44/122).

No advance documentation expected.

72/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/44/791;

(b) Resolution 44/122;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

49. Education and information for disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Costa Rica (A/44/194). At that session, the General Assembly invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they had made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other kinds of resources; also requested him to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" (resolution 44/123).

At its forty-fifth session, 73/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and took note of the report on the item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/123).

50. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged

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73/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 63):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/785;

(b) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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the other two States that under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty that had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62 and 44/104).

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At its forty-fifth session, 74/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations that the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 45/48).

No advance documentation expected.

51. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the partial-test-ban Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72, 38/62, 39/52, 40/80 A and 41/46 A).

74/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/767;

(b) Resolution 45/48;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23, 27 and 35;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

Also at the fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly recommended that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water carry out urgent consultations as to taking advantage of article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and recommended that those States take practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 40/80 B and 41/46 B).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its position and further urged the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular the USSR and the United States, to abide by their undertakings to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-weapon test explosions for all times and to expedite negotiation to that end; and recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial-test-ban Treaty formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 42/26 B and 43/63 A).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, [75] the General Assembly reiterated its grave concern that nuclear testing continued unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race; urged once more all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end; appealed to all States Members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 and 1991 sessions, respectively, of an ad hoc committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; and recommended to the Conference that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification (resolutions 44/105 and 45/49).

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[75] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 46):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/768;

(c) Resolution 45/49;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23, 38 and 39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

52. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, referring to the commitment by the nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial test-ban treaty to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end; recalling the relevant provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and resolution 2028 (XX), by which it had stressed the need for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear-Powers; and noting that article II of the partial test-ban treaty provided a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments by a conference of its parties, recommended that the parties carry out consultations concerning the appropriate use of article II for the conversion of the partial test-ban treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the States parties to the partial test-ban treaty undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the treaty to convert it to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of its efforts to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/46 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive-test-ban treaty; and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of their efforts to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/26 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the submission of an amendment proposal by the States parties to the Treaty to the three depositary Governments for consideration at a conference of the parties to the Treaty to be convened for that purpose in accordance with article II of the Treaty (resolution 43/63 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty, should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that such preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991; recommended also that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among States parties to the Treaty; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services as might be required for the amendment conference and its preparation; invited the amendment conference to transmit to the Assembly the documents it deemed appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of the ongoing work (resolution 44/106).

At its forty-fifth session, 76/ the General Assembly noted that the Amendment Conference would be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991; called upon all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; recommended that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved; also recommended that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deemed appropriate, to study, _inter alia_, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference; and stressed the

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76/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/769;

(b) Resolution 45/50;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23, 35 and 39;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 45/50).

No advance documentation expected.

53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 51).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to cooperate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged that: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference and all other States should cooperate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; also urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network (resolution 41/47).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session and reiterated its recommendations to the States members of the Conference to promote such work, to the nuclear-weapon States to agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures, and to nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so to adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; and again urged the Conference to establish immediately a seismic monitoring network (resolution 42/27).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles signed by them and the agreement in principle and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of a nuclear-test ban and to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session; reiterated its call for action by the Conference on Disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States and other States for cooperation to promote the work towards a verifiable nuclear-test-ban treaty and towards establishing an international seismic monitoring network and initiating investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty (resolution 43/64).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged that the Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session; that States members of the Conference on Disarmament and all other States should facilitate and promote such work; and that the nuclear-weapon States should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; also urged the Conference on Disarmament to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network; to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that would take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data; and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 44/107).

At its forty-fifth session, 77/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of fundamental importance; urged the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban at the beginning of its 1991 session to carry forward the work begun in the Conference in 1990, focusing on substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope as well as verification and compliance; also urged the Conference on Disarmament (a) to take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider

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77/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 48):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/770;

(c) Resolution 45/51;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23, 38 and 39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States; (b) to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that is now under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data; (c) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network; (d) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; urged the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; urged those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the partial-test-ban treaty; and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made (resolution 45/51).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a

Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 39/54, 40/82, 41/48 and 42/28).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views and suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/65).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 44/108).

At its forty-fifth session, [78] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps

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[78] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 49):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/388 and A/45/435;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/771;

(c) Resolution 45/52;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 35;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; took note of the report of the Director General of IAEA on the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506, which is contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926; also took note of the request made by the General Conference of IAEA to the Director General in paragraph 2 of resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/526 "to deploy further efforts in continuing the consultation with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887, as well as various proposals and opinions referred to in the Governments' replies contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926 and the situation in the area of the Middle East"; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; welcomed the completion of the study undertaken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65 and contained in his report, on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; requested all parties of the region and other parties concerned, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned study, as well as on follow-up measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/52).

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the

States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their cooperation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolutions 41/49, 42/29, 43/66 and 44/109).

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At its forty-fifth session, 79/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/53).

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled

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79/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 50):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/462;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/772;

(c) Resolution 45/53;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 35;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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"Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69 and 44/111).

At its forty-fifth session, [80] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 45/54).

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[80] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 52):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/774;

(c) Resolution 45/54;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70 and 44/112).

At its forty-fifth session [81] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; recognized, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee

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[81] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 53):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/775;

(c) Resolutions 45/55 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of the strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1990 session of the Conference and at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly; recognized, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; further requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1991 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 45/55 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space; recognized their applicability in the space environment under specific criteria yet to be defined; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international cooperation in specific areas of interest and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 45/55 B).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

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58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity; called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 60), reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective

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enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with it in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B and 43/71 A and B).

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At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; demanded once again that the racist regime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and the implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 44/113 A); took note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa had resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile; called upon the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States; requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested him also to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities (resolution 44/113 B).

At its forty-fifth session, 82/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by

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82/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 54):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/571 and Corr.1 and A/45/569;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/45/776;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/812;

(e) Resolutions 45/56 A and B;

the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 45/56 A); took note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa had resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/113 B; requested all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; reaffirmed that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; commended the actions taken by those Governments which had taken measures to restrict cooperation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; also requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities (resolution 45/56 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/56 A and B).

(continued)

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 38;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.39;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 60). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; also requested him, with the cooperation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested him, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the

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timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish annually its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolution 38/187 B, 39/63 C, 40/92 B, 41/58 D, 42/37 A, 43/74 C and 44/115 A). Also at its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested him to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and also requested him to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 39/65 A and B, 40/92 A and B and 41/58 A and B). Also at its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); reaffirmed the need for strict

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observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date (resolution 41/58 A); reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States; appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); took note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated (resolution 41/58 D).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report (resolution 42/37 A); recognized the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 General Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; also requested him, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; further requested the Secretary-General, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; requested him, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives (a) to appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities; (b) where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as might be required; and (c) to seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations (resolution 42/37 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemned vigorously all actions that violate this obligation; called upon all States that had not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on such a convention; called upon all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of such a convention; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States, in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C; also requested him, pursuant to Assembly resolution 42/37 C, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons, and to report to Member States as soon as possible; and requested Member States and the relevant international organizations to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work (resolution 43/74 A); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; noted that the Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April; noted with satisfaction that the second such exchange of information and data had commenced and called upon States that had not yet exchanged information and data to do so; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 43/74 B); took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that, notwithstanding the progress made in 1988, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; recognized the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a multilateral convention; welcomed the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of other interested States; and expressed the hope that all States would contribute actively to the objectives of the conference (resolution 43/74 C).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; noted, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded, that there existed an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date; requested the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by that Conference that a global ban of chemical weapons was of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention; called upon all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Declaration of the Paris Conference; welcomed the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989, to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date, and welcomed also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to cooperate with Governments to that end; recognized that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention; recognized also the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention (resolution 44/115 A); renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemned vigorously all actions that violate that obligation; called upon all States that had not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; welcomed, in that regard, the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; called upon all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, inter alia, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis; noted with satisfaction that the Security Council had decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the

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United Nations; urged all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 44/115 B); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention had been held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which had adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; called upon all States parties to the Convention to provide such information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; noted that the Second Review Conference had decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991; welcomed the fact that there were more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States had forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States had declared their accession to the Convention and one State had withdrawn its reservations to it; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence (resolution 44/115 C).

At its forty-fifth session, 83/ the General Assembly renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference; noted the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons during its 1990 session, and the

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83/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 55):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/777;

(c) Resolutions: 45/57 A to C;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-25, 34 and 36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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results recorded in the Committee's report; expressed its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded; strongly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations; stressed the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention; invited all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation (resolution 45/57 A); noted that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference had been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the Committee would meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation; recalled in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference; reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April; recalled its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference; further recalled its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention, not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures; called upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence (resolution 45/57 B); condemned vigorously all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and other relevant provisions of international law; renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and reaffirmed the vital necessity of upholding its provisions; endorsed the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987 concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of the timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; noted the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law (resolution 45/57 C).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

60. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) International arms transfers

(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

(d) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

(f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(g) Conventional disarmament

(h) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(j) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(k) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

(l) Regional disarmament

(m) Naval armaments and disarmament

(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, which had been submitted to it by the Soviet Union and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

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At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Soviet Union submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee, redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422 and resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432).

At its forty-fifth session, 84/ the General Assembly adopted 16 resolutions and 4 decisions under the item (resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418).

84/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 56):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Objective information on military matters: A/45/354 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(ii) International arms transfers: A/45/363 and Add.1;

(iii) Comprehensive study on nuclear weapons: A/45/373;

(iv) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: A/45/428;

(v) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: A/45/513;

(vi) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/45/592;

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In the first resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/58 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly, stressing that the cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security;

Welcomed the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, including those relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, as well as the signing of the Protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, signed on 28 May 1976, and their ratification;

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(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/556 and A/45/561;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/45/778 and Corr.1;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/813;

(g) Amendment adopted: A/45/L.30;

(h) Resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 418;

(i) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-39;

(j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.39;

(k) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

Called upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the reduction in strategic offensive arms by signing the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the end of 1990 as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and, as a matter of urgency, to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issues of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

Encouraged and supported the bilateral negotiations and expected them to be successfully concluded (resolution 45/58 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament; believed that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence; welcomed the continued intensive negotiation on conventional armaments and the progress achieved therein by the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional arms reductions, and by the States members of the two major military alliances, and urged them to make further progress towards the early establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces, the achievement of increased security at lower levels of forces and the elimination of the capability for surprise attack and large-scale offensive action in Europe, a region with the largest concentration of armaments and forces in the world; encouraged and called upon all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or by agreement, appropriate steps in the field of conventional disarmament to promote progress in conventional disarmament, to enhance peace and security in their regions as well as globally and to contribute to overall progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament; endorsed the conclusions of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session on issues related to conventional disarmament, and recommended that States take them into due consideration in their efforts to promote progress in conventional disarmament; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament" (resolution 45/58 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly welcomed the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles; also welcomed the negotiations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, on the reduction of their nuclear arsenals and the progress made in those negotiations, and urged them further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to effect drastic reductions of their nuclear arsenals at an early date;

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reiterated its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (resolution 45/58 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons", the General Assembly took note of the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons contained in the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; and encouraged interested Governments to distribute and publish the report in their respective languages (resolution 45/58 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1990 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; recognized that in 1990 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1991 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (resolution 45/58 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the General Assembly welcomed the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament; endorsed the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report; noted that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament" (resolution 45/58 G).

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In the eighth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles were being implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States; further welcomed the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on further enhancing strategic stability, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; called upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations; invited the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion (resolution 45/58 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe; welcomed, as important steps towards enhanced stability and security in Europe, the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe by 22 States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris on 19 November 1990, as well as the adoption of a substantial new set of confidence- and security-building measures by all States participating in the Conference, which was endorsed by the heads of State or Government of those States in Paris on 21 November 1990; and invited all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions (resolution 45/58 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities", the General Assembly recognized that an armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including measures under Chapter VII; called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and upon all States parties to the Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present regime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities; appealed to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military policies, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/58 J).

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In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States; called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material; requested IAEA to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (resolution 45/58 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 45/58 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures", the General Assembly reaffirmed that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in global efforts; encouraged all States to recognize the value of confidence-building measures - military or non-military - taken in the framework of initiatives of regional disarmament; and invited all States to contribute, in appropriate forums, to the consideration of the question of regional disarmament, including the confidence-building measures likely to contribute thereto, taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions concerned (resolution 45/58 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment; recommended that the study be based on open information as Member States may wish to make available for the purposes of the study; invited all Governments to cooperate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 45/58 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies", the General Assembly considered the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security; invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies" (resolution 45/58 O).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the Assembly stressed that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for unclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament" (resolution 45/58 P).

In the first decision, entitled "International arms transfers", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International arms transfers" (decision 45/415).

In the second decision, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided (a) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the question; (b) to invite Member States who had not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on the matter; and (c) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (decision 45/418).

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/75 I, 44/116 G and J, 45/58 A, J and N, and decision 45/418).

61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(d) World Disarmament Campaign

(e) Nuclear-arms freeze

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items in which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, and 44/117 A to F).

At its forty-fifth session, 85/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the item (resolutions 45/59 A to E).

In the first resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/305) approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the United States for inviting the 1990 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; noted that, within the framework of the programme, the Secretary-General organized a regional disarmament workshop for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos and that preparations were under way to organize a similar disarmament workshop for the Asia and Pacific region in the early part of 1991, held at Bandung, Indonesia; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; requested him to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/49 A).

85/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 57):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) World Disarmament Campaign: A/45/555 and Corr.1;

  (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A/45/573;

  (iii) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: A/45/604;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/45/779;

(d) Resolutions 45/59 A to E;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23, 25, 29, 31, 33 and 34;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

In the second resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution (resolution 45/49 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 15 October 1990 and the assessment of its achievements and shortcomings; commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme; noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; recommended that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; invited all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund; decided that at its forty-sixth session there should be a ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which had not yet announced any voluntary contributions would do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1991 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1992 (resolution 45/59 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze", the Assembly once more urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for the simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint

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declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles; the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (b) it would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification; and requested the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-sixth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/59 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the Assembly encouraged the regional centres to continue their efforts in promoting regional cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to contributing to the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign and to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament; commended the Secretary-General for all the efforts he had made in favour of the centres, and requested him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities and in particular to pursue the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 44/117 F; appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the Centres; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/59 E).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/59 A, C and E).

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62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(f) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

(g) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

(h) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

(i) Prevention of nuclear war

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (ibid., para. 118).

At its thirty-third to forty-fourth sessions, 86/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M and 44/119 A to H and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421 and 44/432.

86/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 66):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/788;

(c) Resolution 44/119 A;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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At its forty-fifth session, 87/ the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under the item (resolutions 45/62 A to G).

In the first resolution, entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade", the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session, at which it successfully concluded a draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; adopted the text of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade adopted by the Disarmament Commission, as set forth in the annex to the resolution; declared the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; called upon all States to support the objectives of the Decade and to pursue the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the Third Disarmament Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to report as and when necessary to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (resolution 45/62 A).

87/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 60):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures: A/45/397;

(ii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/45/498;

(iii) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: A/45/510 and Add.1);

(iv) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/45/705;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/45/392);

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/45/782;

(f) Resolutions 45/62 A to G;

(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-39;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly took note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; noted with appreciation that the Disarmament Commission had concluded its consideration of all substantive items on its agenda, except the item on objective information on military matters; commended the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of the specific recommendations on the following subjects on its agenda: (a) South Africa's nuclear capability, (b) the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, (c) conventional disarmament and (d) the draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; noted that the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the item regarding naval armaments and disarmament were endorsed by all participants in his consultations; also noted that no consensus could be reached on specific recommendations for the item regarding various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament; recalled the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; stressed the importance for the Disarmament Commission of working on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H; noted with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus a set of "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" at its 1990 substantive session; requested the Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; recommended that the Disarmament Commission, as a result of consultations, adopt at its 1990 organizational session the following substantive items for inclusion in the working agenda of the 1991 session of the Commission: (1) objective information on military matters, (2) process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, (3) regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security, and (4) the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields; also requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1991 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end (resolution 45/62 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other; believed that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; reiterated that, in view of the importance of the matter, it was equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish ad hoc committees at the beginning of its 1991 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament could best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters; and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on its consideration of those subjects (resolution 45/62 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; noted the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible; also noted the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, to further its mandate through substantive negotiations, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; urged the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/62 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament; and recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament continue its work building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it (resolution 45/62 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures", the General Assembly recommended the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into

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account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; also recommended to all States that had started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen that process; appealed to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, especially in times of political tension and crises; invited the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States; and appealed to all Member States that had not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/62 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", the General Assembly noted the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; recognized the increased importance and high quality of the work of the Institute in the execution of its mandate under its Statute; reiterated the conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and should be further encouraged to undertake specialized research or research requiring a high degree of expertise; called upon all Member States and public or private institutions to consider making contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its long-term viability and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989; recommended the continued implementation of the Statute of the Institute; invited the Director of the Institute and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities conducted by the Institute; requested the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions (resolution 45/62 G).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H and 38/183 O);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G).

63. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNIDIR (resolution 40/93).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, respectively (resolutions 42/44, 43/80 and 44/121).

At its forty-fifth session, 88/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; reiterated also its condemnation of the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military field; expressed its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; called upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with and giving assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/63).

64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 60). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use" (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

88/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/574;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/784;

(c) Resolution 45/63;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-23 and 38;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54

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At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977 and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84, 41/50 and 42/30).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 43/67).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/430).

At its forty-fifth session, 89/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the

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89/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 64):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/786;

(b) Resolution 45/64;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-39;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981; also noted with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983; urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; stressed that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories or conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 45/64).

No advance documentation expected.

65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2922 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987).

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At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)). The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979 (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, in which the Committee had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended

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that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79 and 44/120).

In 1990, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America withdrew from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/45/213, A/45/214 and A/45/215). After the reunification of Germany and Yemen, the delegations of the former German Democratic Republic and Democratic Yemen suspended their membership in the Ad Hoc Committee (A/45/289). The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was appointed as a member of the Committee. At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 45 members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

At its forty-fifth session, 90/ the General Assembly reiterated and emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971; noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the Conference; urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee

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90/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 61):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/45/29);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/783;

(c) Resolution 45/77;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.4-39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

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and requested the Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during 1991 for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1992 in consultation with the host country; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date (resolution 45/77).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/46/29).

66. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study by addressing various specific questions; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a regime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from their meetings at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and provide an updated report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

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At its forty-second session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/46 A). At the same session, the Assembly called upon the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and also called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 42/46 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B; expressed its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties had proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities, notwithstanding the Assembly's calls in resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B for a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could fully participate; reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with him (resolution 43/83 A). At the same session, the Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date (resolution 43/83 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participating in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date; and invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of actions taken in this regard (resolution 44/124 A). The Assembly also reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; expressed the conviction that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any regime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community; and urged all States Members to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 44/124 B).

At its forty-fifth session, 91/ the General Assembly expressed regret that, despite the numerous resolutions it had adopted, the Secretary-General or his representative had not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urged once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings; called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; expressed the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stressed that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; urged all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting coordinated international cooperation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/78 A).

91/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 67):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/458 and A/45/459;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/789;

(c) Resolutions 45/78 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.40-43 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

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At the same session, the Assembly expressed deep concern that no concrete measures had been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 A; appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in the resolution (resolution 45/78 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/78 A and B).

67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 68), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84 and 44/125).

At its forty-fifth session, 92/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; welcomed the determination expressed by Mediterranean countries to intensify their efforts to promote dialogue and cooperation in the region in order to achieve through peaceful settlement just

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92/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 68):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/713;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/790;

(c) Resolution 45/79;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.44-49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

and lasting solution to those crises which still threaten regional peace and stability, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; took note of the conclusions of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers in June 1990, and of the expressed conviction that an open and sustained dialogue as well as intensive cooperation would increase mutual understanding and trust, thus promoting stability, security and peace in the region; expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has increased substantially the possibilities of implementing the commitment made by the States participating in the Conference to intensify political dialogue and cooperation with all Mediterranean countries in order to strengthen security and work towards the relaxation of tensions and the settlement of crises and conflicts, as well as towards the development of cooperation in the Mediterranean; took note of the report of the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca in September and October 1990, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the commitment of the States participating in the Conference to, and stressed the continuing relevance of, the provisions of the Conference concerning security and cooperation in the Mediterranean; noted the widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the proposal to convene a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and their willingness to open regional consultations with a view to creating the appropriate conditions for the initiation of such a process; noted also the progress already achieved in other initiatives promoting security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, in particular, the 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Nicosia in April 1990, the first Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome in October 1990, the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan States, held at Tirana in October 1990, and the meetings of the Arab Maghreb Union; emphasized the need for just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolution of the United Nations; urged all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; encouraged efforts to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development and to promote durable growth of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region, which are displaying sustained efforts to adjust and which are making sacrifices in a still unfavourable environment; invited the Secretary-General to continue to pay close attention to the question of peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region and,

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if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and cooperation in the region; invited all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/79).

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85, 43/86, 43/87, 43/88 and 44/126.

At its forty-fifth session, 93/ the General Assembly welcomed the recent positive changes in the international order, the wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and that a number of conflicts and hostilities were being resolved through negotiations in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. The Assembly expressed hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation

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93/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/516;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/791;

(c) Resolution 45/80;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.44-50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.66.

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was being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would continue and would encourage similar trends in other parts of the world. At the same time, it expressed its serious concern over the persisting conflicts and problems and the new threats to international peace and security.

The General Assembly stressed the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and considered that there could be no stable and lasting peace and security in the world without the resolution of grave economic problems.

The Assembly reaffirmed that the United Nations was the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, were responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security. The Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and called upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation.

The General Assembly called upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force and to seek the peaceful settlement of disputes. It urged all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race; stressed the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and welcomed the recent active involvement of the Security Council in that field. It also stressed the need for a balanced development of the world economy, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations on the question of the dismantling of apartheid.

The General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent developments in the field of international security and cooperation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 45/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/80).

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69. Protection and security of small States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Maldives (A/44/192). At that session, 94/ the General Assembly recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs; stressed in that regard the significance of the obligation of all States to respect the principle of territorial integrity and the other principles of the Charter of the United Nations; appealed to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; urged the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter; invited the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States; and requested the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/51).

70. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

94/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 150):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/707;

(b) Resolution 44/51;

(c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.4 and 5;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16) and forty-third session (A/43/45). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-fifth session, 95/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 35 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and UNEP; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly; requested the Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly,

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95/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/45/319;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/687;

(c) Resolution 45/71;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.3 and 4;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

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the scientific community and the public; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations; and invited them to provide relevant scientific data, which would help the Committee in the preparation of future reports to the Assembly (resolution 45/71).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

71. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee, a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote-sensing satellites and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the

Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92) and the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, and more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-fourth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56 and 44/46).

At its forty-fifth session, 96/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirtieth session, should (a) continue, through its working groups, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit

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96/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/45/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/589;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/821 and Corr.1;

(d) Resolution 45/72;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.13-16 and 22;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

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without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union; (c) continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-eighth session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system; the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including applications for developing countries; and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space; and, in that context, considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes, and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Subcommittee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space; the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries; matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject); matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy; and that the theme for the special attention of the 1991 session of the Subcommittee would be: "Applications of airborne and satellite remote sensing for prospecting mineral and ground-water resources and for monitoring and managing biological resources, with emphasis on agriculture, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries"; (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on this theme, to complement discussions within the SubCommittee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Subcommittee, at its twenty-eighth session, should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources would be reconvened; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1982 Conference; urged Member States and international organizations to consider supporting the efforts of the United Nations in connection with International Space Year, 1992; endorsed the recommendation of the Subcommittee that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider weays in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and also requested the Committee to continue to consider at its thirty-fourth session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status" (resolution 45/72).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/46/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/72).

72. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1993 (resolution 44/47 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

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At its forty-fifth session, 97/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 45/73 A to K).

97/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 74):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/45/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/45/645;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/45/429;

  (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/45/463;

  (iii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/45/464;

  (iv) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/45/465;

  (v) Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/45/466;

  (vi) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/45/530;

  (vii) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/45/641;

  (viii) Protection of Palestinian students: A/45/646;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/45/382;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/822;

(f) Resolutions 45/73 A to K;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.5 and 22;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated at its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1991; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 45/73 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 45/73 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purpose to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 45/73 C).

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In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D and 44/47 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/73 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", the Assembly reiterated strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in that territory and accordingly to extend all services of the Agency to those refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestinian refugees and their descendants in the occupied territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-sixth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 45/73 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F and 44/47 F had not been implemented; called once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute

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regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/73 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void, strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants, and to desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-sixth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 45/73 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the above; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/73 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of

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Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; urged the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to continue his efforts in support of upholding the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter; called once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion as well as for other damages to the Agency resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/73 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed University; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/73 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", the Assembly condemned the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of UNRWA and called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids; condemned, in particular, Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties; deplored the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/73 K).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/46/13);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 45/73 A);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 45/73 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/73 D to K).

73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G and 44/48 A to G.

At its forty-fifth session 98/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter, and to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly and periodically its reports to the States Members of the United Nations, and to report on the implementation of various related matters (resolutions 45/74 A to G).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 45/74 A);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/74 A to G).

74. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 34 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan,

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98/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 75):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/608, A/45/609, A/45/610, A/45/611, A/45/612, A/45/613 and A/45/614;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee: A/45/84, A/45/306 and A/45/576;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/823 and Corr.1;

(d) Resolutions 45/74 A to G;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 27;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

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Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth to twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly; and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations were an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries, requested the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/161).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/59 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to 34; and approved the request of the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Special Committee (resolution 43/59 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with information about the requirements of personnel, material and technical resources and services needed for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and to invite Member States to identify elements they could contribute; also requested him to establish an indicative registry of such potential contributions; further requested him to identify peace-keeping tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel; encouraged Member States to exchange information on their peace-keeping experiences, particularly through seminars; requested the Secretary-General to prepare manuals to aid Member States in establishing national training programmes for peace-keeping; urged all Member States to pay their contributions in full and on time; urged host countries of peace-keeping operations to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations, based on a model to be prepared by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of The Blue Helmets; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; invited Member States to submit any observations and suggestions on peace-keeping to the Secretary-General for compilation and submission to the Special Committee during its session in 1990; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/49).

At its forty-fifth session, 99/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the preparation by the Secretary-General of his report on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations and of a questionnaire on that subject; invited Member States to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the early preparation by the Secretary-General of a registry of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services; reiterated its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encouraged again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General; urged again host countries to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible upon the establishment of a peace-keeping operation; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/75).

99/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 76):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/45/330;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/824 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/836;

(d) Resolution 45/75;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.17, 19, 21 and 27;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.42;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 45/75);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/75).

75. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat; and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it the Committee on Information and to increase its membership from 41 to 66 (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67 (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B and 38/82 A and B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A).

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At its fortieth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A, B, D and E, 42/162 A and B and 43/60 A and B and decisions 43/313 and 43/418). At its forty-first and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 and from 70 to 73, respectively.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, urged the full implementation of a number of recommendations; recommended that all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should cooperate and interact in responding to the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order; that the central role of UNESCO in that regard, in line with that organization's strategies should be reaffirmed; that the mass media should be encouraged to give wider and more objective coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress; that all countries be urged to assure to journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks; that urgent attention be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and the reduction of existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level, to the encouragement of the free flow and the promotion of wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and to the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through the diversity of sources of information, respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples; that the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO, in addition to bilateral cooperation, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system (resolution 44/50); supported the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to restructure and revitalize the Department of Public Information, based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (resolution 44/50, sect. II). At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 73 to 74 (decision 44/418).

At its forty-fifth session, 100/ the General Assembly took note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information and the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, and urged the full implementation of a number of recommendations as contained in resolutions 45/76 A and B; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 14 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session in 1991 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations in the resolution; further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/76 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 74 to 78 (decision 45/316). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

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100/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/45/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/533;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows" (JIU/REP/90/2) (A/45/649 and Corr.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/45/649/Add.1);

(d) Resolutions 45/76 A and B and decisions 45/316 and 45/422;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.8-12, 16 and 26;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/46/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/76).

76. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419 and 44/419).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, 101/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, respectively (decisions 44/419 and 45/402).

No advance documentation expected.

77. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420 and 44/420).

101/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/685;

(b) Decision 44/419;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

At its forty-fifth session, 102/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/423).

No advance documentation expected.

78. Development and international economic cooperation

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

At its forty-fifth session, 103/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, called upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take appropriate measures designed to mobilize resources and increase financial flows to developing countries, with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them were commensurate with their efforts to stabilize their economies and their structural adjustment programmes, with particular reference to the need for protecting the most vulnerable groups of the population through, *inter alia*, social compensatory programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/194).

Report of the South Commission

At its forty-fifth session, 103/ the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report entitled *Challenge to the South: The report of the South Commission* and the overview and summary of the South Commission report, an important contribution regarding the development process of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform: requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the second regular

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102/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/725;

(b) Decision 45/423;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.5;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

103/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

session of 1991 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary; invited Governments and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary, for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council; and invited the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of the informal exchange of views to be held during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council (resolution 45/195).

Document: Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/195).

International conference on money and finance for development

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 45/441).

(continued)

(i) Developing human resources for development: A/45/451;

(ii) Net transfer of resources from developing countries: A/45/487;

(iii) Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas: A/45/663 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Human resource development through technical co-operation" (JIU/REP/89/10) (A/45/113) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/45/113/Add.1);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development: A/45/491;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Parts I and II): A/45/849 and Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/191 to 45/198 and decisions 45/440 and 45/441;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.19-21, 23, 24 and 39-47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. UNCTAD now consists of 166 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983 and its seventh session at Geneva in 1987.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). As at the end of the second part of its thirty-seventh session in March 1991, the membership of the Board stood at 130. At the closure of the second part of the thirty-seventh session, the membership of the Board's Main Committees was as follows: Committee on Commodities, 106; Committee on Manufactures, 100; Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, 102; Committee on Shipping, 102; Committee on Transfer of Technology, 98; Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, 109.

Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with concern that the international support measures taken thus far had not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries, appealed to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions envisaged in relevant UNCTAD resolutions and in the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session; also requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to carry out and intensify further the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD in the area of transit and transport; welcomed the progress report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the item (A/44/588, annex); and requested him to prepare another report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the provisions of the resolution (resolution 44/214).

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International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its forty-fifth session, 104/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the consultations carried out in 1991 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/45/588); and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to carry out further in-depth consultations with regional groups and Governments on the draft code of conduct in conjunction with the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in early 1991 and to submit a report, based on the outcome of consultations, to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct (resolution 45/204).

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

At its forty-fifth session, 104/ the General Assembly, stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the need for strengthening institutional arrangements in the area of international trade with a view to reinforcing further the multilateral trading system, reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57, of 26 July 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on institutional developments, taking into account all

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104/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (b)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(i) World commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries: A/45/442 and Corr.1;

(ii) Negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: A/45/588;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Needs and problems of island developing countries: A/45/453 and Add.1;

(ii) Trade embargo against Nicaragua: A/45/565;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Part IV): A/45/849/Add.3;

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relevant proposals related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade; requested the Secretary-General in preparing the report, to solicit the views of all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on the matter.

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session; noted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its Protocol of Provisional Application of 30 October 1947 and General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; noted also the institutional proposals made in connection with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, related to the strengthening of multilateral organizations in the area of international trade (resolution 45/201).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 44/214);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/215, 45/201 and 45/204).

(continued)

(e) Resolutions 45/200 to 45/205 and decision 45/443;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.47, 49, 53 and 54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its forty-fifth session, 105/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Conference. The Assembly called upon all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action; reaffirmed that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development; and urged all donor countries to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries. The Assembly decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme of Action, and, to that end, decided, *inter alia*, that the Trade and Development Board would consider, during each of its annual spring sessions, the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action. The item was before the Board at the second part of its thirty-seventh session.

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and also to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action (resolution 45/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/206).

105/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/695;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part V): A/45/849/Add.4;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/872;

(d) Resolution 45/206;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.49 and 54;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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(c) World Decade for Cultural Development

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (resolution 41/187).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO on the progress of the Decade during the period 1988-1989; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General of UNESCO, to obtain the views of Governments, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives and scope of the global review and to submit those views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session and expressed its support for the recommendation in paragraph 92 of the report, for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade (resolution 44/238).

At its forty-fifth session, 106/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of

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106/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO: A/45/277-E/1990/77 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;

(d) Resolution 45/189;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.13-16, 43 and 51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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the World Decade for Cultural Development; invited the regional commissions, in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to carry out an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, for consideration at the mid-term review of the Decade, in 1993; recommended that the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system consider including activities relating to the Decade in the programme for the biennium 1992-1993; and invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO to include specific proposals on the modalities of a mid-term review, taking into account the views of Governments, in the second biennial report on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 44/238).

(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic cooperation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical cooperation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

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At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical cooperation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, decided to entrust the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for in resolution 33/198, a review of developments regarding technical cooperation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; and decided that the High-level Meeting would be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on its second session; and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Committee on its third session (decision 38/441).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the High-level Committee at its fourth session; recognized the necessity for programmes of technical cooperation among developing countries to be fully integrated into the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; took note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/40/656) on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical cooperation among developing countries; and requested the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary action, in their respective fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee (resolution 40/196).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its fifth session; invited the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level; requested UNDP and the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of executing each project on technical cooperation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical cooperation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance; requested the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary action, in their particular fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee, and the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/180). At the same session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries in recent years; recognized the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries; recalled the particular responsibility of UNDP for catalysing and promoting technical cooperation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system; recognized that intergovernmental programming exercises constitute a useful and effective modality for further promoting technical cooperation among developing countries, and that the further strengthening and improvement of such exercises required an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities; recommended that the execution of the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible and appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of UNDP; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 42/179).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so; commended the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had extended concrete assistance to the Southern African Development Coordination

Conference; commended the Conference for the considerable achievements it had made since its founding; renewed its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/221).

Also at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continued validity of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries; reaffirmed also the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical cooperation among developing countries; endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/222).

Also at the forty-fourth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the General Assembly requested the various parties in the promotion and implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including UNDP, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority to the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such cooperation would become a basic component of their policies for development (resolution 44/223).

At its forty-fifth session, [107] the General Assembly recalled its resolution 43/190 of 20 December 1988 and reiterated its request to the

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[107] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (d)):

(a) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/583;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/849/Add.5;

(d) Decision 45/444;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.32, 43, 50 and 54;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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developed countries and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other international development and financing institutions, to extend assistance to the developing countries in order to enable them to strengthen their technical cooperation with each other in food and agriculture. It requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, information on the implementation of the decision (decision 45//444).

Documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/46/19);

(b) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/46/39);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/221, 44/222 and decision 45/444, and decision 44/450).

(e) Environment

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon, adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of UNEP (see item 17 (a)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary. However, by paragraph 5 of resolution 42/185, the General Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to the Assembly to a biennial one.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director, who is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director will expire on 31 December 1992.

Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of UNEP, administered by the Executive Director of UNEP under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve at each regular session the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operations.

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/179 and 37/219, decision 38/442, and resolutions 39/167, 40/197 and 40/200).

At its forty-fourth session, 108/ the General Assembly welcomed the growing attention being given world wide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of rise in the sea level resulting from climate change; urged the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by rise in the sea level; requested the Secretary-General to invite UNEP, WMO and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas; recommended that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate as well as within the framework of the United Nations Conference on

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108/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (f)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2, A/44/362 and Corr.1, A/44/479 and A/44/480;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/332-E/1989/103, A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11, A/44/349-E/1989/102 and A/44/350-E/1989/99;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII): A/44/746/Add.7;

(e) Resolutions 44/224, 44/225 to 44/229 and decisions 44/452 to 44/454;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.31, 32, 40, 44, 46 and 49-53;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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Environment and Development and its preparatory process; and requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 44/206).

At the same session, the General Assembly recognized the need to strengthen international cooperation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency; underlined the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch; reaffirmed that States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources and reaffirmed their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control did not cause damage to the environment of other States; requested the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of UNEP, to prepare a report on possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats; to define criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet; to issue early warnings; to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation in these areas; to assist Governments facing environmental emergencies; and to mobilize financial resources and technical cooperation to fulfil these tasks; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Governing Council of UNEP the report called for above and invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider that report and to present its views thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/224).

Also at the forty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of developing rules of international law on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes; requested the Executive Director of UNEP to establish an ad hoc Working Group of legal and technical experts to develop elements that might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes; invited the Executive Director of UNEP and the Secretary-General of IMO to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions; and requested the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Executive Director of UNEP to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and of the resolution (resolution 44/226, sect. III).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries; noted with satisfaction the regional activities that had taken place or were being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development; invited Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development; noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, coordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system in this respect. The Assembly endorsed the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of UNEP on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187; reaffirmed the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in measures to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems; stressed the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern; reaffirmed the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical cooperation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems; considered that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of environmentally sound development; invited the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to take into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of UNEP and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/227).

At its forty-fifth session, 109/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, called for its full implementation by all members of the international community; requested the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of

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109/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/45/849/Add.1, chap. II.H;

(b) Draft resolution A/45/L.77;

(c) Resolution 45/197;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.39-43, 48 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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the international community and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its sixteenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/206, 44/226, 44/227 and 45/197).

(f) Desertification and drought

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national actions in the Plan of Action; further requested the regional commissions, organs, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, and support international action to combat desertification within the context of the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of UNEP, as well as the Environment Coordination Board, with the responsibility of following up and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action; requested the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter (resolution 32/172). At the same session, the Assembly decided to merge the Environment Coordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including follow-up of the Plan of Action (resolution 32/197, annex VII, para. 54).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report on financing the Plan of Action, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governing Council, and the study on the same subject prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing convened by the Executive Director of UNEP, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with UNEP, a full feasibility study and working plan for the establishment of an independent operational financial corporation for the financing of desertification projects; and requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report every other year to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the overall implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 35/73).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/190, 36/191, 37/216, 37/218, 37/220 and 38/163).

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At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to make the necessary arrangements at each session for submitting a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolutions 39/168 B and 40/198 B).

At its forty-fourth session, 110/ the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; urged Governments, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification; invited the Executive Director of UNEP to consult the principal international organizations, private foundations, individuals and major media enterprises in order to draw their attention to the compelling need to consider desertification control on an equal footing with other current environmental issues; invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to accord high priority to desertification control; invited the Governing Council of UNEP to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the Conference, *inter alia*, by undertaking a general evaluation, sufficiently in advance of the Conference, of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to submit to the Conference, through its Preparatory Committee, a report containing relevant expert studies on various technical issues in connection with the implementation of the Plan of Action; decided to close the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action and that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control would meet every year until the Conference and every two years thereafter; called upon the Consultative Group, in cooperation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to contribute to the enhancement of awareness of environmental issues and to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources; urged the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord high priority to medium-term and

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110/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (g)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/296-E/1989/81 and A/44/351-E/1989/122;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part IX): A/44/746/Add.8;

(d) Resolutions 44/172 A and B and decision 44/437;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.29, 32, 34 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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long-term strategies and programmes for desertification control; and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP, to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the resolution (resolution 44/172 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed with deep concern that desertification in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region had worsened; that the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continued to pose obstacles to desertification control; and that the struggle against desertification required financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries; urged the affected countries to use appropriate mechanisms to mobilize resources to combat desertification; noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office had endorsed the concept of sustainable development; urged the Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; requested the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office; and invited the Office to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources and to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification (resolution 44/172 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its sixteenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/172 A).

(g) Human settlements

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements would be for a term of four years instead of three (resolution 40/202 B).

At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Antigua and Barbuda,*** Bangladesh,* Bolivia,** Botswana,* Brazil,*** Burundi,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Canada,** Chile,*** China,** Colombia,*** Cyprus,* Denmark,* Egypt,* Finland,*** France,** Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,*** Jordan,* Kenya,* Lesotho,** Malawi,** Mexico,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Paraguay,** Peru,* Poland,* Romania,*** Sierra Leone,*** Somalia,** Sri Lanka,* Swaziland,** Sweden,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Tunisia,** Turkey,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Yugoslavia ** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

Currently there are five vacancies in the Commission; three for the African States and two for the Asian States.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat, to be named United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the coordination of activities within the United Nations system, and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who

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would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 12 October 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000; decided that the main objective of the Strategy was to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000, that the main focus should therefore be on improving the situation of the disadvantaged and the poor, and that the following fundamental objectives and principles should form the basis of the Strategy: (a) enabling policies, whereby the full potential and resources of all governmental and non-governmental actors in the field of human settlements are utilized, must be at the heart of national and international efforts; (b) women, as income-earners, home-makers and heads of households, and women's organizations fulfil a crucial role as contributors to the solution of human settlements problems, which should be fully recognized and reflected in equal participation of women in the elaboration of housing policies, programmes and projects, and that the specific interests and capabilities of women should be adequately represented in human settlements policy formulation and in government mechanisms employed at all levels for the implementation of housing policies, programmes and projects; (c) shelter and development are mutually supportive and interdependent, and policies must be developed in full recognition of the important links between shelter and economic development; and (d) the concept of sustainable development implies that shelter provision and urban development must be reconcilable with a sustainable management of the environment; designated the Commission on Human Settlements to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy and Habitat as the secretariat for the activities of other United Nations organizations and agencies concerned; urged Governments to develop appropriate national and subnational strategies for shelter in the light of the guidelines provided in the report of the Executive Director of Habitat entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000" (HS/C/11/3), and regularly to report to the Commission, beginning at its twelfth session, on their relevant experience and progress in implementing those strategies; requested the Executive Director to monitor and subsequently to report to the Commission, beginning at its thirteenth session, on the relevant global experience and progress of all countries in implementing the Strategy; decided to review and clarify the Strategy on a biennial basis, within regular budgetary resources, with the assistance of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographic representation, and to revise the Strategy in the light of global and national experience from all regions and subregions; requested the Commission, as the body designated to coordinate implementation of the Strategy, to report biennially to the Assembly on progress made in its implementation; adopted the guidelines for steps to be taken at the national and international levels, in support of the guidelines for national and international action contained in the Global Strategy for

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Shelter to the Year 2000, prepared pursuant to resolution 42/191; called upon all States and others in a position to do so to make generous contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to facilitate implementation of the Strategy (resolution 43/181).

At its forty-fourth session, 111/ the General Assembly commended Governments which were reviewing, revising and consolidating their national shelter strategies, as well as implementing them with great determination, and urged all other Governments to do so; recommended that all Governments gradually set in place the monitoring system to be proposed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) following the guidelines to be prepared by the Executive Director; invited Governments to make voluntary contributions whenever possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, in cash or in kind, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000; and urged the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and other support to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy (resolution 44/173).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the study annexed to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needs of the Palestinian people; called for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields; expressed its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967; affirmed that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the

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111/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (h)):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, Supplement No. 8 (A/44/8);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on living conditions of the Palestinian people: A/44/534;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part X): A/44/746/Add.9;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/831;

(e) Resolutions 44/173 and 44/174;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.29, 30 and 41;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.50;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; rejected the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the secretariat of UNCTAD from the United Nations regular budget the extra funds needed to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/174).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, Supplement No. 8 (A/46/8);

(b) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (resolution 43/181);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/174).

(h) Science and technology for development

At its forty-fourth session, 112/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, reaffirmed the validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; and considered that science and technology should be one of the major components in the deliberations of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 44/14 A). The Assembly took note of the work of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in initiating pilot studies on endogenous capacity-building in some selected countries and welcomed the close cooperation between the Centre and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in undertaking the studies and in planning additional studies in the future; and stressed the importance of the continued integration of women in the development process, particularly in developing countries, in the field of science and technology (resolution 44/14 B). The

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112/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (i)):

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, Supplement No. 37 (A/44/37);

(b) Resolutions 44/14 A to E;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.42.

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Assembly also called upon the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to enhance coordination and harmonization in order to increase coherence and efficiency in responding adequately to the priorities in science and technology established by each developing country (resolution 44/14 C). It stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development; and recommended that the Fund, at the request of the interested developing countries, accord priority in support of, inter alia, pilot projects on the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries (resolution 44/14 D).

At the same session, the Assembly decided, inter alia, to continue and to improve further the Advance Technology Alert System as an important and effective means of applying technology assessment to endogenous capacity-building in developing countries; and to entrust the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat, through the Advance Technology Alert System and in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to serve as the focal point for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activities in Member States (resolution 44/14 E).

(i) Entrepreneurship

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities: (a) to continue to support the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations; and (b) to facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors in the economic development of developing countries, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/182).

At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/360-E/1988/63); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of measures to promote the contribution of national entrepreneurs to the economic development of developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a section on international factors affecting the growth and competitiveness of enterprises of developing countries, including the need for broader market opportunities; and further requested him to prepare a report on these issues for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1988/74).

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At its forty-fifth session, 113/ the General Assembly encouraged the development of entrepreneurship in all countries and urged the international community to support their efforts; agreed that entrepreneurship contributes to a more efficient world economy and enhances the internationalization of trading markets and financial flows to the benefit of all; encouraged Member States to make their capital and credit markets more efficient, to foster the expertise and capabilities of the business community and to provide for sound private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth; called upon Member States to facilitate the development of cooperation between domestic and foreign entreprises; requested the Secretary-General to incorporate in subsequent issues of the World Economic Survey a chapter regarding the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development and on measures being taken at the national and international levels to promote entrepreneurship, as well as suggestions on how the international economic community could support the development of entrepreneurship in national economies; and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development a section on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, in particular in developing countries (resolution 45/188).

79. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference; decided on the objectives that the Conference should have in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies; requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress of the Committee's work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 44/228).

113/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/292-E/1990/82;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;

(d) Resolution 45/188;

At its resumed forty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted a decision delineating the mandate and responsibilities of the secretariat of the Conference (decision 44/464); and decisions on the financing arrangements of non-conference-servicing costs and on the offer of the Government of Switzerland to provide free office accommodation for the secretariat of the Conference and requested the Secretary-General to review the resources required and to submit a report to it at its forty-fifth session that would outline the actual and projected resource requirements and indicate the actual and potential impact on other ongoing activities (decisions 44/466 and 44/467).

At its forty-fifth session, 114/ the General Assembly stressed the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, and reiterated the need to integrate and keep the balance between the environmental and developmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work; took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session and endorsed the decisions contained therein; decided that the Conference would take place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1 to 12 June 1992; urged that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government; invited Governments to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for the Conference; and reiterated that the Preparatory Committee would review and assess ongoing negotiating processes in the field of the environment (resolution 45/211).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee (resolution 44/228).

(continued)

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.13-16, 32, 45, 51 and 54;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

114/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/46);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/850;

(c) Resolutions 45/210 and 45/211;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.44 and 46;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

80. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly recognized that climate change was a common concern of mankind; determined that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework; endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue; called on all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the work of the Panel; encouraged the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to sensitize the international community; called upon Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every effort to prevent detrimental effects on climate and other activities affecting ecological balance; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in climate matters (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly supported the request made by the Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of WMO, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter or urgency, such a convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 44/207).

At its forty-fifth session, 115/ the General Assembly decided to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by UNEP and WMO, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments, and any related

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115/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 81):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/696 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/851;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/874;

(d) Resolution 45/212 and decision 45/445;

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instruments as might be agreed upon, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference; considered that the negotiations should be completed prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and that the convention should be opened for signature during the Conference; and requested the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish at Geneva an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and quality; decided to establish a special voluntary fund to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, were able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process; decided that the negotiating process should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations; invited WMO, UNEP and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to make appropriate contributions to the negotiating process, including its funding; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress of the negotiations (resolution 45/212).

The first session of the International Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change met from 4 to 14 February 1991, in Washington, D.C.; as contained in the report of its first session (A/AC.237/6), the Committee decided to establish two Working Groups to assist the Committee in carrying out its work, and adopted the guidelines for the negotiations, organization of Working Groups and procedural points.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/212).

(continued)

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.39-43;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

81. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 43/442).

At the same session, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 on extreme poverty, deeply concerned that a significant percentage of the world population lived in conditions of absolute poverty and that, in developing countries, poverty could be a threat to their social and political stability, stressing that the eradication of poverty was one of the most important development objectives requiring action by the international community at all levels and emphasizing the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the promotion of their growth and development, requested the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to study options, including new approaches to revitalize growth and development in developing countries, to help them address effectively the eradication of poverty; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty (resolution 43/195).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries was a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/44/467); requested the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty had been included as one of the priority aspects of the development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/212); and to include in the report a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in the area of international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolution 44/211).

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At its forty-fifth session, 116/ the General Assembly, recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as the Paris Declaration adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, recognizing that a broad consensus is emerging on strategies to be pursued towards the achievement of the goal of the eradication of poverty, agreed that the eradication of poverty in the developing countries is an objective of the highest priority and consequently urged the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate and implement forthwith, within their programme and activities at all levels, necessary measures and actions to eradicate this distressing problem (resolution 45/213).

82. External debt crisis and development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (A/44/628); spelled out a set of measures that would be required in order to ensure that the recent initiatives, in particular those for debt reduction, had effective and comprehensive impacts on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the impact of the external debt crisis on the availability of resources for the growth and socio-economic development of developing countries (resolution 44/205).

116/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/398;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/852;

(c) Resolution 45/213;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.44 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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At its forty-fifth session, 117/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote understanding among debtor and creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions; acknowledged the initiatives and measures taken in the context of the evolving debt strategy and stressed the urgent need for the broadest and most expeditious implementation of the initiatives and for building upon them; took note with appreciation of the very useful efforts made by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on Debt in producing a wide-ranging analysis and in producing recommendations, and, in this context, encouraged Governments to give them appropriate consideration as a new impulse to better understanding of the different aspects of the debt problem; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/214).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory committee on debt and development" (decision 45/447).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/214).

117/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/656;

(b) Note of the Secretary-General: A/45/380 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part V): A/45/853;

(d) Resolution 45/214 and decision 45/447;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.20, 25-28, 30, 31, 44 and 54;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

83. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/199, 37/226, 38/171, 39/220, 40/211, 41/171, 42/196 and 43/199).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note with interest of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; reaffirmed that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility for the coordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management; stressed that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development; reaffirmed the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries; stressed the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in the development process; reaffirmed the importance of the integration of women in United Nations development programmes; emphasized the protection and support of children as integral to the development process; called upon the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis; emphasized the primary importance attached to funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognized the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided they are designed as a means to ensure additional resource flows; stressed the value of the concept of central funding of technical cooperation through UNDP; stressed the need to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system; emphasized that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system; decided to request the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level; decided to request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make the necessary arrangements to establish common premises at the country level without delay; recognized the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system; called for more integrated and coordinated programming of United Nations system cooperation; and decided that Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out cooperation requirements from the United Nations system; recommended, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system; reaffirmed the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development; decided that the implementation of the resolution by the United Nations system should be accomplished as early as possible and requested the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (resolution 44/211).

Also at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making (resolution 44/171).

At its forty-fifth session, 118/ the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development a section on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, in particular in developing countries (resolution 45/188).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to transmit to its forty-sixth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (decision 45/448).

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

118/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 84):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/273-E/1990/85 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/854;

(c) Resolutions 45/188 and decision 45/448;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.33-36, 38, 42 and 49-55;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, it is composed of the following 48 States:

> Algeria,*** Australia,* Austria,*** Belgium,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Canada,* China,*** Cuba,*** Cyprus,* Denmark,** Djibouti,** Finland,*** France,* Germany,** Ghana,*** Guinea-Bissau,* Guyana,** India,** Indonesia,*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Kenya,* Kuwait,*** Malaysia,** Mauritania,** Mozambique,* Netherlands,** Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,** Pakistan,* Philippines,* Poland,** Portugal,** Romania,* Saint Lucia,*** Sao Tome and Principe,* Spain,* Sri Lanka,** Sweden,* Switzerland,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,*** Uruguay,** Venezuela,** Zaire* and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1992.

** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1993.

*** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1994.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, extended the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator for a further period of four years, beginning 1 January 1990 and ending on 31 December 1993 (decision 44/307).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Cooperation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the

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Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of cooperation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the central funding and coordinating role of UNDP in technical cooperation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex) and resolution 32/197, and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical cooperation activities (resolution 42/196).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed decision 88/50 of the Governing Council of UNDP to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries, and invited the Governing Council, when considering these successor arrangements, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system; also invited the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent United Nations organs and programmes; and invited the Governing Council to consider at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the following and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council: (a) the question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters, and (b) the possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund" (resolution 43/199).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Governing Council of UNDP to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster coordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity, through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and ensuring regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level (resolution 44/211).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3).

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 1521 (XV)).

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI)). The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director (resolution 2321 (XXII)). Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; and decided that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 34/428).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that it would take a decision at its thirty-sixth session on the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund and that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with the measures laid down in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 35/422).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal of the Governing Council of UNDP, contained in its decision 81/2, that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of

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Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980 (A/36/3/Rev.1, chap. XXIX); and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to adopt financial regulations in respect of the Fund and to report such regulations to the Assembly (resolution 36/277).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly affirmed the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (resolution 45/199, annex), including the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 45/206). The Programme of Action calls for, inter alia, a 20 per cent increase per annum in funds for the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 2000.

(d) United Nations technical cooperation activities 119/

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the Governments concerned, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/228 and 39/219).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments of Member States and to submit a progress report, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/213).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical cooperation activities (decision 42/446).

No advance documentation expected.

119/ This annotation covered the sub-item on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. No update was available at the time of going to press.

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of UNDP as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a coordinator to promote and coordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers, serving in 93 countries (resolution 36/198).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to observe annually, on 5 December, an International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, and urged them to take measures to heighten awareness of the important contribution of volunteer service; also invited specialized agencies, other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations that provide, are affiliated with or benefit from volunteer service to undertake and promote activities to stimulate greater awareness of the contribution to their work made by volunteers; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote world-wide publicity on the important role of volunteer service (resolution 40/212).

In 1991, the United Nations Volunteers programme will celebrate its twentieth anniversary, having grown into a programme with over 2,000 volunteers in 115 countries, working in most areas of technical cooperation.

No advance documentation expected.

(f) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective coordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions in Rome in December 1990, and May 1991, respectively. The thirty-second session will be held in Rome in December 1991.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

> Australia,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Brazil,*** Burundi,*** Canada,** China,*** Colombia,* Congo,* Cuba,* Denmark,* Egypt,*** Finland,** France,* Germany,* Guinea,** Hungary,** India,** Italy,** Japan,*** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** Niger,* Pakistan,*** Sudan,** Sweden,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America** and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

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The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly established for the two years 1991 and 1992 a target for voluntary contributions to the Programme of $1.5 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expressed the hope that those resources would be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level; and urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target (resolution 44/230).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its twenty-ninth session to establish a subcommittee on the governance of WFP and the relationships between the United Nations, FAO and WFP; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to participate fully in the review of governance arrangements for WFP and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the participation of the United Nations in the review of the governance arrangements for WFP. The Subcommittee held its first and second sessions in September and October 1990, respectively.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/218).

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84. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations, with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system (resolution 42/169).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to develop an appropriate framework of action at all levels for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade; called upon all Governments, as appropriate, to establish national committees in cooperation with relevant scientific and technological communities; further called upon Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that could be provided; emphasized the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries and mutual assistance in the transfer of technology; requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the international ad hoc group of experts the increasingly serious problems of locust infestation and floods; and requested the Secretary-General to incorporate in his report a definition of the catalytic and facilitating role of the United Nations system (resolution 43/202).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990; decided to designate the second Wednesday of October as an International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction; adopted the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in case of disasters; and requested him also to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation (resolution 44/236).

At its forty-fifth session, 120/ the General Assembly urged the international community to implement fully the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; noted with deep concern that organizational arrangements had not been fully established and implemented in accordance with section D of the International Framework of Action; reaffirmed the important role played by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation as the focal point for overview and coordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system for the Decade; reaffirmed also the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work in close association and cooperation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, bearing in mind the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to that Office by the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress in the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Decade with appropriate attention to the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster (resolution 45/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/185).

85. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as a permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Coordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/217, this report is now being prepared every two years.

120/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/621;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;

(d) Resolution 45/185;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.32, 37 and 52;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two sub-accounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical cooperation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations; and authorized the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the Coordinator to respond to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of $600,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of $50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster (resolution 38/202).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to modify existing United Nations procurement procedures, as necessary, to permit, on the part of the Office of the Coordinator, a timely and more effective response to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to disasters or facing an emergency situation; requested the Office of the Coordinator to study, in cooperation with the parties concerned, the most appropriate steps to ensure the ready availability of relief supplies and transport equipment; requested the Office to increase its fund-raising efforts through the means available to it (resolution 39/207).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities; reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Coordinator as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief coordination; requested the Secretary-General and the Coordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources and appealed to Governments for urgent voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a comprehensive review of the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and coordination, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/201).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and on special economic and disaster relief assistance; encouraged the Office of the Coordinator to expand further its information base and its capacity to disseminate timely and reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update its profiles of disaster-prone countries, as well as to develop its International Disaster Management Information Network; noted with interest the close cooperation between the Office of the Coordinator and UNDP; and requested the Office of the Coordinator to strengthen its relationship with Member States, in particular with national focal points in disaster-prone countries (resolution 43/204).

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At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council emphasized the need for the Office of the Coordinator to be placed, and kept, on a sound financial basis, and called upon the international community to respond positively to the appeals of the Secretary-General for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance in order to meet relief needs resulting from natural disasters and other disaster situations; recognized that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly greater in 1986 and 1987 than in the previous biennium, and appreciated the good performance of the Office of the Coordinator in this regard; invited the Secretary-General to request UNDP, in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator, to facilitate further the integration of disaster prevention projects in the planning of national programmes; recognized the importance at the country level, particularly in disaster-prone countries, for the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to be organized, under the Resident Coordinator, in an emergency operations group; invited the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the Coordinator with the necessary support for it to continue to provide high-quality service to recipient countries, and to encourage the organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to this endeavour.

At its forty-fifth session, 121/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/63; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the experience gained by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, to make

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121/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator: A/45/271-E/1990/78 and Corr.1;

(ii) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu: A/45/358;

(iii) Special assistance to the front-line States: A/45/479 and Corr.1;

(iv) Emergency assistance to Somalia: A/45/483;

(v) Emergency assistance to the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/45/494;

(vi) Assistance for the reconstruction of Djibouti: A/45/505;

(vii) Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan: A/45/547;

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proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 for the strengthening of the capacity of the Office to fulfil the mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to consider the need to adapt further existing United Nations procedures concerning the procurement, transport and storage of emergency supplies, in order to permit the Office to respond in a timely manner to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to sudden disasters; noted the pressure on existing budgetary provisions for present and future needs during the biennium 1990-1991; requested the Economic and Social Council to review the situation at its second regular session of 1991; called upon Governments and voluntary organizations to make generous cash contributions to the existing contingency relief fund of the Office of the Coordinator; and requested the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his next biennial report on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (resolution 45/221).

(continued)

(viii) Emergency assistance to Mozambique: A/45/562;

(ix) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/45/566;

(x) Special plan of economic cooperation for Central America: A/45/622;

(xi) Assistance to Yemen: A/45/669;

(xii) Emergency assistance to American Samoa, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna: A/45/842;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/870 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/856;

(d) Draft resolution: A/45/L.44 and Rev.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/221 to 45/231;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.11, 12, 18, 22, 26, 28, 35, 43, 46, 51 and 52;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/192, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988 on the status of the special programme; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique (resolution 41/197).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 42/199 to 42/205, 43/52, 43/205 to 43/211, 44/12 and 44/176 to 44/182).

At its forty-fifth session, 121/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development, and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments, as follows:

Resolution	Title
45/222	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen
45/223	Special economic assistance to Chad
45/224	Special assistance to the front-line States
45/226	Operation Lifeline Sudan
45/228	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti
45/229	Emergency assistance to Somalia

The General Assembly expressed its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and were continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Governments of Chad and Yemen, respectively, for assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation in those countries (resolutions 45/222 and 45/223). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help the Sudan in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme; to mobilize resources for the implementation of those programmes; and to keep the international community informed of the needs of the country (resolution 45/226). In resolutions 45/224 to 45/229, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, as appropriate, and the organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide or increase assistance to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including United Nations trust funds for special programmes of economic assistance and, where appropriate, to participate in donor conferences with a view to assisting national reconstruction and development efforts (resolutions 45/224 to 45/229).

Also at the forty-fifth session, 121/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which contains information on the status of implementation of the Special Plan; and decided to extend the Special Plan for an additional three-year period beginning in 1991; welcomed with satisfaction the Joint Political Declaration and Joint Economic Communiqué of the Dublin Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the member States of the European Community and the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group; also welcomed with satisfaction the renewal of the San José Agreement (Central American energy cooperation programme) by the Governments of the Central American countries and the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela; welcomed with satisfaction the Declaration of the first international meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees; emphasized the urgent need for the international community to increase its technical assistance to the Central American countries and to provide them with adequate additional financial resources on favourable and concessional terms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in implementing the Special Plan (resolution 45/231).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/221 to 45/226, 45/229 and 45/231).

86. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affected the economy of Angola, and mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985), 577 (1985), 602 (1987), 606 (1987) and 628 (1989), in which the Council, *inter alia*, had requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress, expressed its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems; appealed to the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations agencies on the results of those consultations (resolution 44/168).

At its forty-fifth session, 122/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the United Nations system and the international community, with a view to obtaining increased support for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; welcomed the decision of the Angolan Government to organize a donors' conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/233).

87. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

122/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/551;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/857;

(c) Resolution 45/233;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.11, 12, 18, 26 and 46;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute, including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute on the basis of a number of additional parameters; approved his recommendation concerning the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the Institute with a view to repaying the debt currently due to the United Nations, the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute, which should operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as might be available, including the interest accruing from the reserve fund; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board (resolution 42/197).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; requested that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; urged the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute; reiterated its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute a report on his efforts to purchase the land under the building and subsequently to sell the entire building; also requested him to present to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, specific recommendations on the future of the Institute (resolution 43/201).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General; authorized the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of UNDP to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute; agreed with the Secretary-General that the purpose of the reserve fund to be established by the Institute was to provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and noted that the fund was not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the Special Projects; urged all States that had not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and called upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute; appealed to all States to provide appropriate special-purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and called upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute; emphasized the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invited the traditional donors to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies, endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to organize a meeting of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical cooperation among them, particularly in regard to the formulation and implementation of their programmes and plans (resolution 44/175).

At its forty-fifth session, 123/ the General Assembly having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR, strongly reiterated its urgent desire that the Institute sell its headquarters property at the earliest reasonable opportunity, preferably within the next 12 months; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an appropriately qualified high-level independent consultant, to be paid from extrabudgetary resources, who would submit a report directly to the Secretary-General containing recommendations on: (a) the continued relevance of the mandate of the Institute, a review and assessment of all aspects of its current activities and an assessment of whether those activities could be more effectively carried out by the Institute or by other bodies of the United Nations system; (b) the overall staffing requirements for the Institute; (c) the financial means for meeting all those needs, based on the findings; and (d) the feasibility of utilizing the facilities of the Institute for the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to submit the report of the independent consultant to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Board of Trustees of the Institute for comment and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested that the budgetary proposals of the Institute continue to be submitted to the Advisory Committee for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees; reaffirmed that the activities of the Institute that were not funded from the General Fund, should continue to be funded through voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources; agreed with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, immediately after the sale of the property, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations; decided to take a decision on the future of the Institute at its forty-sixth session; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic

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123/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 85):

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/45/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/634;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/855;

(d) Resolutions 45/219 and 45/220;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.2-9 and 48-50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

Cooperation to continue to organize meetings of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical cooperation among them (resolution 45/219).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/219);

(b) Report of the independent consultant (resolution 45/219).

88. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl

At its second regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences, particularly those relating to the agreement between the Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the International Atomic Energy Agency to study the radiological consequences of the accident and the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the World Health Organization on the efforts to mitigate the health consequences of the accident, with recommendations for further action within the United Nations system (resolution 1990/50).

At its forty-fifth session, 124/ the General Assembly, expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on people's lives and health of the disaster at Chernobyl, invited the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident and to consider opportunities to (a) formulate a programme for coordinating the activities to be carried out by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system; (b) entrust one of the Under-Secretaries-General

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124/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/643;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;

(d) Resolution 45/190;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.37, 44, 49 and 51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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with the task of coordination; (c) set up a task force responsible for stimulating and monitoring the activities of the United Nations system in this field; and (d) appeal for voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/215-E/1991/76.

89. Human resources development

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on human resources development and the activities of the system as a whole in that field, containing conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1987/81).

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic development process, and recognized that the development of human resources was both an essential pre-condition for development and the ultimate aim of development; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (A/44/229-E/1989/60); requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to report on the implementation of the resolution in the context of the reports on operational activities for development and on the world social situation and to include in those reports recommendations for improving operational arrangements and focusing support, especially financial and technical support, for more commonly defined human resources development activities (resolution 1989/120).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 on the development of human resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries in their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, held at Bangkok in March 1990 (resolution 44/213).

At its forty-fifth session, 125/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development; called upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including ways and means of strengthening his coordination of the activities of the United Nations system related to human resources development, as well as proposals for action by members of the international community to further promote and intensify cooperation in this field (resolution 45/191).

125/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/451;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/45/849/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/191;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.42, 43, 48, 49 and 51-54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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90. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

At its forty-fifth session, 126/ the General Assembly, convinced that the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration would contribute to the strengthening of international economic cooperation, noted with appreciation the results achieved by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in the elaboration of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54; called upon States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the steps taken by the Governments of the developed and developing countries, as well as by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to fulfil those commitments and policies; decided that, during consideration of the item, the General Assembly should elaborate modalities to ensure action-oriented political review and follow-up processes for the Declaration (resolution 45/234).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/234).

91. Industrial development cooperation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, 127/ *inter alia*, invited developed countries to take fully into account the broad implications of their policy decisions for the international economy, and in particular their effects on the economies of the developing countries; stressed the role

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126/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 148):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/858;

(b) Resolution 45/234;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.10, 17 and 53;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

127/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/451, A/45/487 and A/45/663 and Corr.1;

of UNIDO in assisting developing countries in the formulation of programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and recognized the contribution of the special trust fund schemes launched by UNIDO in developing alternatives to traditional assistance programmes; recognized that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries with regard to their industrialization and, in this context, recommended that developed countries and international organizations support such cooperative ventures; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development cooperation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries; recommended that the Administrative Committee on Coordination examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and recommended that UNIDO, in close cooperation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, make recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (resolution 45/196).

92. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, extremely concerned about the untold loss of life and human suffering as a consequence of the conflict in Liberia and that over 750,000 people had become refugees and half the population within the country had been displaced, deeply concerned about the massive destruction of the nation's infrastructure, appealed to the international community to render its support by providing all necessary

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(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/113 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Parts I and II): A/45/849 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 45/191 to 45/198 and decisions 45/440 and 45/441;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.42;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia; appealed to all Member States to make voluntary contributions for rehabilitation efforts; requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the appropriate authority in Liberia, to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to assist that country in its emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to mobilize resources for the implementation of the necessary programmes and to keep the international community informed of the needs of the country; also requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, of his efforts and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/232).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/232).

93. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to cooperate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report containing: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

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At its forty-fifth session, 128/ the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General and his reports submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/45/443); welcomed the upcoming publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination; took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination (A/41/550, A/43/631 and A/44/575); requested the Secretary-General to finalize the text of the model legislation and the handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination and to publish and distribute those texts as soon as possible; took note of the study by the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the results achieved and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade (A/45/525, annex); requested the Secretary-General to publish the study of the Special Rapporteur and distribute it on as wide a scale as possible; requested him to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991; requested him also, pursuant to Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard; requested him also to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such

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128/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/525;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/754;

(c) Resolution 45/105;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.4-10;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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workers; and strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions (resolution 45/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/105).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),** Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Isi Foighel (Denmark),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),** Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Jorge Rhenan Segura (Costa Rica),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Shuhua Song (China),* Mr. Kasimir Vidas (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),** Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 1992.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1994.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 44/68).

At its forty-fifth session, 129/ the General Assembly, welcoming the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-eighth session, expressed its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had still not complied with their financial obligations, which had led to the cancellation of the 1990 spring session (resolution 45/88).

The Committee's thirty-ninth session was held at Geneva in March 1991; its next session is scheduled for August 1991.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/46/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-fifth session, 129/ the General Assembly strongly appealed to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions, and, if possible, their contributions for 1990 before 1 February 1991, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly; and requested the Secretary-General to seek to obtain, at the earliest opportunity, the concurrence of the States parties to the Convention to the

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129/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 91):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/45/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/45/402;

  (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/45/406;

  (iii) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/45/579;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/747;

(d) Resolutions 45/88 to 45/90;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.4-10;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

establishment of a "contingency reserve fund" as envisaged in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/25 of 27 February 1990 (resolution 45/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/88).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1991, 88 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and without whose cooperation such operations could not be halted; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 45/90).

94. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its forty-fifth session, [130] the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle (resolution 45/130); and reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/131).

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[130] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/500;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/488;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/759;

(d) Resolutions 45/130 to 45/132;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.4-10, 18, 29 and 31;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.58.

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination; condemned the practice of mercenarism; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the use of mercenaries (resolution 45/132).

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/7 of 22 February 1991, approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/130 and 45/131);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/132).

95. Social development

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

The reports on the world social situation are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (resolution

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31/82); requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3) and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions; and requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years (resolution 34/152); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session to give high priority to the examination and discussion of the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/1983/3) and to submit its views and observations to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council; invited Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments on the Report to facilitate the preparation of the 1985 report; (resolution 37/54).

At its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1982 and 1985 reports on the world social situation and transmitted its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular sessions of 1983 and 1985, respectively.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation to the Assembly in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council; requested him also, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, to take into account the observations made by Member States on the 1985 report as well as the conclusions of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session (E/1985/24-E/CN.5/1985/15 and Corr.1) (resolution 40/100).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 2542 (XXIV)), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they were concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 41/142).

At its thirty-first session, in March 1989, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation and its annex on the critical social situation in Africa and the report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1989/25) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989.

At its first regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/100 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/40 and 1987/52, the 1989 report on the world social situation would be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an expanded version of the 1989 report; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standards of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries; further requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators, indicating that chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems must be related to the global economic and social situation, taking into account both national and international conditions (resolution 1989/72).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society, invited the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the process of social welfare and development, and requested the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of information available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 44/54); and, persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure coordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies aimed at the achievement of social justice, recommended that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, should examine questions of the realization of social justice and ways in which it could be achieved (resolution 44/55); took note of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, including the information on the critical social situation in Africa provided in the annex to the report; endorsed the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1989/72 that the Secretary-General should submit an expanded version of the _1989 Report on the World Social Situation_ to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990, as well as the other requests made of him in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and also requested him to submit an interim report to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council; and decided to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session for the purpose of considering the expanded version of the _1989 Report on the World Social Situation_, of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering the interim report, and in that of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993 (resolution 44/56); and, noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, requested the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 44/57).

At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the supplement to the _1989 Report on the World Social Situation_ decided to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1991, an item entitled "World social situation", for the purpose of considering, _inter alia_, the interim report on the world social situation and the report requested in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the interim report, to take into account paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in preparing the 1993 report, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators, chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems were to be related to global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions (resolution 1990/28).

At its forty-fifth session, 131/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the supplement to the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation took into account the concerns and guidelines specified in General Assembly resolution 44/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/72; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 44/56, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, and a full report in 1993; endorsed the request of the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General take into account, in preparing the interim report, paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72; also endorsed the request made in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72 regarding the submission of a report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standard of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries; and decided to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering, *inter alia*, the interim report, as well as the report on quantitative and qualitative indicators, and in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993 (resolution 45/87).

At its thirty-second session, in February 1991, the Commission for Social Development considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on the critical social situation in Africa (E/CN.5/1991/8 and Corr.1) and transmitted its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991.

131/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 90):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/137-E/1990/35;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/746;

(c) Resolutions 45/86 and 45/87;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its first regular session in 1991, the Economic and Social Council noted with concern that the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation that constitutes the primary tendency in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and that the report did not sufficiently take into account the concerns and guidelines specified in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72. The Council reaffirmed the request set forth in its resolution 1989/72 that in preparing the next report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living and make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators. The Council recommended that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that an integrated inter-disciplinary focus was given to serve as a data source for the report. At the same session, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living (A/46/137-E/1991/40).

Documents:

(a) Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (resolution 44/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/28), A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and standards of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries (resolution 45/87 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/72), A/46/137-E/1991/40).

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action at its forty-second session (resolution 39/26).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 41/106).

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At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts (CSDHA/DDP/GME/7) as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the first half of the Decade (A/42/561) (resolution 42/58).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would provide a mechanism for preparing action until the year 2000 and beyond, and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/98).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to him for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990; reaffirmed that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities, with priority given to programmes and projects of the least developed countries; invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States, national co-ordinating mechanisms in the field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities, the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which was annexed to the resolution (resolution 44/70).

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At its forty-fifth session 132/ the General Assembly stressed the need to implement the agenda for action until the end of the Decade and beyond and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility study on alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade; and to use them as guidelines in preparing (a) national, regional and international agendas for action; (b) long-term strategic plans with precise targets to be reached in the field of prevention, rehabilitation and equality of opportunities by the year 2000; affirmed that, in implementing the agenda for action, special attention should be given to the disabled in developing countries; and stressed the need for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that would renew international consensus on and elicit a sustained political commitment by Member States to the implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade and would ensure the continued improvement of the situation of disabled persons; requested the Secretary-General to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010 and of responding more appropriately to the many requests for assistance and advisory services; invited Member States to submit updated national reports on the implementation of the agendas for action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/91).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III) (resolution 40/14).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the guidelines and follow-up activities to the International Youth Year and adopted a series of resolutions on youth (resolutions 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94 and 44/59). In those resolutions, the Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth

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132/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/470;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/748;

(c) Resolution 45/91;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines; called upon them to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth; called upon Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life (resolution 43/94); requested the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies; also requested him to continue to explore the possibilities for a linkage between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Institute of HOPE '87; continue to include the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and decided to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General.

At its forty-fifth session, 133/ the General Assembly, noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, concerned intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations system, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, drug abuse, and the environment; decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions; called upon the United Nations Postal Administration to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year; emphasized the need for a review of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the guidelines and the preparation of

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133/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/422;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/752;

(c) Resolution 45/103;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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a global youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond, with a target orientation and within a specific timeframe; invited all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action; requested the regional commissions and regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to undertake a comprehensive review of progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the region since 1985 and to propose draft regional youth programmes of action towards the year 2000 and beyond; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals from Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations, and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-sixth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/103).

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 32/135, annex).

At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 36/17, annex).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and at each session adopted a resolution on the subject (resolutions 37/50, 38/26, 39/24, 40/17, 41/99 and 42/55). In those resolutions, the Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication; and requested the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and requested him to include in his report to the Assembly concrete suggestions for cooperation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations. Also at the forty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize a meeting between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing effective structures of communication and cooperation between youth and the United Nations (resolutions 43/94 and 44/59).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly called upon youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations, and especially to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond; again invited Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thu enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world (resolution 45/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/103).

Question of ageing

The item "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; and requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25, 40/29, 40/30, 41/96 and 42/51).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing in the plenary of its forty-seventh session in 1992 (resolution 43/93).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in elaborating for the consideration of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a detailed global programme of activities for 1992 on the basis of the draft programme endorsed by the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of preparing a system-wide medium-term plan on ageing taking into account the focal point role of the Centre on matters of ageing; invited the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical cooperation network that would bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives (resolution 44/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/67).

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At its forty-fifth session, 134/ the General Assembly endorsed an action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; urged Member States, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to participate in the action programme especially in selecting targets and in launching an information and fund-raising campaign; urged Governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute human and financial resources through the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for the coordination and implementation of the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; designated 1 October as International Day for the Elderly; welcomed the rapid progress made by the International Institute on Ageing in Malta; took note of the plans for the establishment of training institutes on ageing in Argentina, Yugoslavia and in Central America and the Caribbean; requested the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, technical assistance to the African Society of Gerontology; welcomed the proposed establishment in 1991 of an independent foundation on ageing under the patronage of the United Nations, to be called the Banyan Foundation; requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider under the priority theme "development" the positive contributions and specific roles of elderly women in the development of their societies; noted with appreciation the support given by the United Nations Population Fund to the Ageing Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and urged the Fund to maintain this commitment; and urged Governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund for Ageing (resolution 45/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/106).

International Year of the Family

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly invited all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year (resolution 42/134).

134/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 99):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/420;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/755;

(c) Resolution 45/106;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37.

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/570), requested the latter to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing a proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family (resolution 43/135).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family; endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year; invited Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with the Member States, concerned specialized agencies, and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body of the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82).

At its forty-fifth session, [135] the General Assembly welcomed the designation by the Secretary-General of a coordinator for the Year and the establishment of an organizational secretariat, and invited Governments to contribute resources, including staff, to that secretariat; invited all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to finalize a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year and to submit it for priority consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its session in 1991 and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; invited all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as coordinating committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Year and invited all States and interested organizations to contribute to that Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the preparations for the Year (resolution 45/133).

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[135] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 104):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/365;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/760;

(c) Resolution 45/133;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37.

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its thirty-second session, in February 1991, the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it transmit draft resolution III to the General Assembly for adoption at its forty-sixth session, by which, inter alia, it would approve for implementation the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report (resolution 45/133).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/133).

International Literacy Year

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the appeal made by UNESCO to proclaim an international literacy year; invited the Economic and Social Council to consider the question in 1987 and to inform the Assembly of its recommendations at its forty-second session; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to prepare, in cooperation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the year and to submit them to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and encouraged UNESCO to prepare a plan of action designed to assist all States in eradicating illiteracy by the year 2000, whereby the impetus given by the international literacy year would be duly furthered (resolution 41/118).

At its forty-second session, 129/ the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/80, and the recommendation contained therein, and taking note of the programme for International Literacy Year submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO, proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year; invited all States to ensure adequate nation-wide preparation for the Year; recommended that the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions that they could make to the success of the Year; invited interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute adequately to the preparation and implementation of national and international programmes for the Year; invited UNESCO to assume the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year" (resolution 42/104).

At its forty-fourth session, 136/ the General Assembly noted the commendable work done by UNESCO and its Director-General to ensure adequate preparation for International Literacy Year; commended those Governments that

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136/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/798;

(b) Resolution 44/127;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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had established national committees or similar structures for the Year and had launched national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the Year; expressed its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their contribution to the preparation of the Year; noted with satisfaction the active involvement of many non-governmental organizations in preparatory activities for the Year and, in particular, the establishment of the International Task Force on Literacy; welcomed the convening of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held in Thailand in March 1990 under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank; invited Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures with a view to achieving the objectives of International Literacy Year; also invited Governments that had not yet done so to establish a programme of measures for enhancing literacy and functional literacy for the period up to the year 2000 along the lines of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000 of UNESCO; appealed to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to local, national and regional initiatives to promote literacy; requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to give wide publicity to the activities and measures to be undertaken during the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year (resolution 44/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/127).

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future contained in the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (E/CONF.80/10); requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the Guiding Principles, as well as to maintain the momentum generated by the Interregional Consultation; further requested him to implement the recommendations concerning international cooperation with regard to developmental social welfare, to give particular attention to increasing the effectiveness of technical cooperation activities to assist Governments, especially of the developing countries and of the least developed countries, in formulating appropriate policies and effective programmes in the social welfare field, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 42/125).

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At its forty-fourth session, 137/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation, focusing, *inter alia*, on integrated, family-oriented and community-oriented cost-effective innovations in the design of social welfare policies and programmes; also requested the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation and technical support for Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare; decided that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade; noted the progress made so far in strengthening the United Nations Office at Vienna as the nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and development; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles and resolution (resolution 44/65).

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985 and the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990.

137/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 97):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/44/343;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/753;

(c) Resolutions 44/65 and 44/66 and decision 44/423;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress and to ensure that they were adequately followed up (resolution 41/107).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General; approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and requested the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation (resolution 42/59).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, to give priority attention to the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session regarding, in particular, the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, the review of the functioning and programme of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the preparations for the Eighth Congress (resolution 43/99).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolution 44/71). It also welcomed the establishment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of a subcommittee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards; invited the Committee, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its subcommittee and to consider their appropriate follow-up by the Eighth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Eighth Congress and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress (resolution 44/72).

At its forty-fifth session, 138/ the General Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, and invited

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138/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/324, A/45/629 and A/45/973 and Add.1;

Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives; endorsed the decision of the Congress that priority attention should be given to specific practical measures to combat international crime over the forthcoming five-year period; invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session to examine the implications of the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress for the programmes of the United Nations system and to make specific recommendations on the implementation thereof in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1992; emphasized the urgent need to be responsive to the calls of the Eighth Congress for strengthening the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice; urged all entities of the United Nations system to become actively involved in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours to translate into action the resolutions recommended by the Eighth Congress for adoption by the General Assembly and to provide adequate follow-up of the other resolutions unanimously adopted by the Congress; invited the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours to review the resources required to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the mandates and tasks recommended by the Eighth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to consider including in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resources proposals to assist with the long-term solution of the problems posed by the implementation of existing mandates; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, a report on the measures taken to implement the resolution (45/121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 45/121).

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(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/756;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/845;

(d) Resolutions 45/107 to 45/123;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.24-27, 36, 47, 51 and 62;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme", would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented; invited Member States, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to convene an early ministerial meeting: (a) to consider the report of the intergovernmental working group in order to decide what the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme should be; (b) to consider, in this context, the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme; requested the Secretary-General to assess the possible implications of the programme proposed by the intergovernmental working group for the resources and organization of the Secretariat and to report thereon to the ministerial meeting and to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; also requested the Secretary-General to take all practical measures to ensure rapid implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/59 and 44/72 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11, 1987/53, 1989/68 and 1990/27, in so far as they relate to the strengthening and upgrading of the status of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat; decided that the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", for appropriate action (resolution 45/108).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the ministerial meeting on proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 45/108).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the UNDP to explore, as a matter of urgency, the possibilities for full funding of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders through voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and all other autonomous institutes of the United Nations, including proposals, if appropriate, for a balance between voluntary contributions and financing through the regular budget (decision 45/428).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and all other autonomous institutes of the United Nations (decision 45/428).

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96. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 31 March 1991, 104 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan),** Ms. Ana María Alfonsín de Fasan (Argentina),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Désirée P. Bernard (Guyana),* Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey (Ecuador),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),** Ms. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),* Ms. Norma Forde (Barbados),** Ms. Grethe Fenger-Möller (Denmark),* Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico),* Ms. Zagorka Ilíc (Yugoslavia),** Ms. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece),* Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),** Ms. Tatiana Nikolaeva (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic),* Ms. Teresita Qintos-Deles (Philippines),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Federal Republic of Germany),* Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),* Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt),* Ms. Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria)** and Ms. Kissem Walla-Tchangai (Togo).*

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* Term of office expires in 1992.

** Term of office expires in 1994.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its tenth session at Vienna from 21 January to 1 February 1991.

At its forty-fifth session, 139/ the General Assembly welcomed the ratification of or accession to the Convention by an increasing number of Member States; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention and of the report of the Committee on its ninth session; invited States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention; welcomed the efforts of the Committee to rationalize its work; also welcomed the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials; requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources, strongly supporting the view of the Committee to accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthen technical and substantive support for the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the resources available and necessary to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to the effective implementation of all aspects of the programme on the advancement of women, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, facilitate and encourage the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee and the Convention; welcomed the establishment of the pre-session working group of the Committee to consider second and subsequent periodic reports and urged that this practice be continued; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 45/124).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee, Supplement No. 38 (A/46/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/124).

139/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 101):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38 and Corr.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/426 and A/45/443;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/757;

(d) Resolution 45/124;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.18-24;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108). At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its subsequent sessions on measures taken to implement the resolutions concerned (resolutions 41/111 and 42/62).

At its forty-fifth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies; urged Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations; reaffirmed that the pace of implementation of the Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century; reaffirmed the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women; requested the Commission, when considering the priority theme under development, to ensure early contribution to the work of the international meeting on population to be held in 1994 and to address the role of technologies in the development of developing countries; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women should be held in 1995 and requested that the Commission act as the preparatory body for the world conference; requested the Commission as the preparatory body to decide on the venue of the conference and to ask the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the conference not later than 1992; requested the Commission to focus the agenda of the world conference 1995 on the Forward-looking Strategies as well as on the recommendations and conclusions of the first review and appraisal;

140/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 102):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/489 and A/45/548 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/45/347;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/758;

(d) Resolutions 45/125 to 45/129;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.18-24;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and called upon member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries; also emphasized the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machinery for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, environment and the full participation of women in decision-making; also requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994; requested Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requested the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations; further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate at the Assembly (resolution 45/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/129).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the interregional consultation on women in public life should be an intergovernmental meeting; urged all Governments to participate actively in the consultation; invited Governments and national institutions and organizations to provide extrabudgetary resources to facilitate preparations for the consultation, especially for the participation of least developed countries and for the dissemination in the mass media of information about the consultation; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the necessary servicing and support of the consultation and to transmit its conclusions in a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/127).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). At present the Committee is composed of the German Democratic Republic, India, Mexico, the Netherlands and Senegal, serving a three-year term of office that began on 1 January 1989.

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156, 35/137, 36/129, 37/62 and 38/185).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP; endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 40/104 and 42/63 and decision 41/426).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/43/643) containing the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women; noted the Fund's continued cooperation with women and development units throughout the United Nations system and with the planning and sectoral ministries and the national machineries on women in development of developing countries; reaffirmed the dual priorities of the Fund to serve as a catalyst in respect of mainstream development activities and to support innovative and

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experimental activities in line with national and regional priorities; expressed its appreciation to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that had pledged and contributed to the Fund; noted with concern that the Fund's resources had been insufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the increasing requests received; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/102).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting the focused and proactive intervention of the Fund within its regional priority framework and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development, stressed the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supports at the national, regional and global levels; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to report on the activities of the Fund to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/74).

At its forty-fifth session, 140/ the General Assembly commended the United Nations Development Fund for Women for its efforts to increase the visibility of women and to ensure that issues relating to women are on the agenda of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; noted the achievements of the Fund in giving its work a high profile and in increasing and broadening its financial resource base; welcomed the development of new strategies for the programme management of the Fund based on long-term and short-term priorities; encouraged the Fund in its efforts to document and share its experiences in the context of increasing emphasis on the human development dimension in technical cooperation; urged Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support to the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes; stressed the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme matters relating to the activities of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing conference services in the relevant working languages to the Consultative Committee, bearing in mind the importance of its work; also requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund (resolution 45/128).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 45/128).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and endorsed the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) regarding the activities of the Institute (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and decided that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees were appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation (resolution 33/187).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the Institute (resolution 34/157).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially and in kind; underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolutions 35/134 and 36/128).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programme of the Institute; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the programme activities of the Institute (resolution 37/56).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the official inauguration of the Institute at its permanent headquarters at Santo Domingo; took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Institute and requested that the Institute continue activities that contributed to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of micro- and macro-economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process (resolution 38/104).

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At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the statute of the Institute (A/39/511, annex) as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124; took note with satisfaction of the programme of activities of the Institute (see A/C.3/37/6, sect. 11), which constituted a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels; and requested the Institute, in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development (resolution 39/122).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of research, training and information activities for the increased participation of women in the development process at all levels, as well as for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; requested that the Institute strengthen its activities in research and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to the increased participation of women in development, especially its activities in statistics, indicators and data relevant to women, in particular in developing countries; called upon institutions and organizations concerned within and outside the United Nations system to continue their collaboration with the Institute; and invited States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, in view of the long-term projection for the work of the Institute (resolution 40/38).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the significance and scope of the activities of the Institute, particularly as they related to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development; requested the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities; also requested it to promote general awareness and training on the pragmatic approach to the integration of women into policy designs, including the elaboration of special methodologies for monitoring and evaluation purposes, with particular reference to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the feedback of results into the operational system; and called upon institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute on the basis of equitable cost-sharing (resolution 42/65).

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At its forty-fourth session, 141/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 42/65, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43, took note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, on its activities; expressed its satisfaction at the significance and scope of the activities of the Institute and at the special importance attached to research, training, information, documentation and communication activities relating to women and development in order to contribute to the design of mainstream developmental policy; noted with appreciation that the Institute, in consultation with bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, had launched its new research programme for the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, as requested in resolution 42/65; requested the Institute to continue its research on the contribution of women to development, including the work of women in the informal sector of the economy, and the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, and to intensify its efforts to apply innovative training strategies with a view to strengthening national training capabilities, particularly in developing countries; commended the Institute for the priority that it had assigned to cooperation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and welcomed the ongoing consultations between the regional commissions and the Institute with a view to launching parallel activities relating to women and development; noted that in 1990 the Institute would observe the tenth anniversary of its establishment; expressed its appreciation to those Governments and organizations which had contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute, thus expanding the scope of its research, training and information programmes relating to women and development; renewed its invitation to States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, so as to ensure it had the necessary resources to continue its research, training and information programmes, which were still of vital importance for the elaboration of improved methodological criteria relating to women and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the activities of the Institute (resolution 44/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/60).

141/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 94):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/416;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/801 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolution 44/60;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

97. Narcotic drugs

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142).

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-fifth session, 142/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; called upon States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes; and affirmed that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development; invited the Secretary-General to give due consideration to principles set out in the resolution in a report

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142/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/495, A/45/535, A/45/536, A/45/542 and A/45/652 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/764;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/893;

(d) Resolutions 45/146 to 45/149;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.28-34, 43, 57, 59, 60 and 62;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.46 and 50;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

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to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session and decided to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter under the item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action, adopted at its seventeenth special session in February 1990, and the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; called upon states to take all possible steps to promote and implement the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action; called upon the United Nations and its relevant bodies and specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the future United Nations drug control programme to promote and continuously monitor the progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action, and the efforts of Governments; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/148).

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged continued commitment and effective international action to combat the crime of drug trafficking, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States; urged the immediate implementation of the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action; and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the mandates and recommendations contained in those and other relevant documents, with a view to establishing a timetable for their implementation in the first five years of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000; called upon the international community to provide international economic and technical cooperation to Governments in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes; considered that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs; encouraged all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers; took note of the recommendations and conclusions of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat and called upon the United Nations and other relevant international

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organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the drug problem; urged Member States to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; welcomed the initiatives of the Fund aimed at promoting and supporting subregional programmes as envisaged by the Global Programme of Action and urged the Governments concerned to increase their cooperation and support of such subregional strategies; and strongly recommended that the necessary resources from the regular budget and from extrabudgetary sources be made available for the implementation of the various activities for drug abuse control (resolution 45/149, sect. I).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to issue the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs as a document of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly; invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report, in particular those relative to the proposed framework for a future in-depth study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of an expert group to conclude the analysis commenced pursuant to paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 44/142, and to give due consideration to any recommendations made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; noted with interest the observation made by the Intergovernmental Expert Group that it is important for the United Nations to develop an integrated and unified information system to provide reliable data on the illicit drug trafficking chain; invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the measures to be adopted in implementation of the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Expert Group, as well as the relevant recommendations made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/149, sect. II).

Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and the report attached thereto of the Group of Experts; welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to unify the United Nations structure for drug abuse control; requested the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and to integrate fully therein the structures of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; invited the Secretary-General to appoint a senior official at the level of Under-Secretary-General, who would execute the integration process and head the new integrated Programme with the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the

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Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system; also invited the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines: (a) treaty implementation, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the treaty implementation functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of the Board; (b) policy implementation and research, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work; and (c) operational activities, with responsibility for coordinating and carrying out the technical cooperation projects currently being executed mainly by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board. The Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries; requested that the appropriation within the regular budget of the United Nations currently allocated to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs be reallocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and invited the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the Programme to enable it to discharge its functions effectively; decided that the operational programme currently financed from voluntary contributions would, upon establishment of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, continue to be borne from voluntary contributions; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-fourth session, to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body; requested the Economic and Social Council, as a matter of urgency at its first regular session of 1991, to undertake a review of, and decide on the appropriate changes needed to improve the functioning of, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report and its addendum to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to review the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as revised, including all mandates established by the Global Programme of Action, in the light of the structural changes decided in the resolution; underlined that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should give priority to the implementation of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as well as the mandates and recommendations in the Global Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 45/179).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/147, 45/148, 45/149 and 45/179).

98. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(b) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196).

At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner to 31 December 1993 (resolution 42/108).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with his Office in the fulfilment of this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments; recognized the urgent need to put all issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially in view of the fortieth anniversary of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; called upon all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to

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143/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/45/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/45/12/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/449, A/44/450 and A/45/480;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/649 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/763;

(e) Resolutions 45/137 to 45/141;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.43-47, 49 and 55;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urged States to ensure proper determination procedures and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees; condemned violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence; called upon States to give high priority to the rights of refugee children, to their survival, protection and development; endorsed the High Commissioner's policy on refugee women, which provides for the integration of refugee women into all UNHCR programmes; urged States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the policy on refugee women through their own efforts; recognized the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in the process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems; underlined the concept of State responsibility particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation and the return of their nationals who are not refugees; urged all States to support UNHCR in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office; welcomed the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its extraordinary session in May 1990 to adopt the report by the Temporary Working Group, established by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, and called upon all parties concerned to continue to implement the recommendations contained in that report; endorsed the decisions on administrative and financial matters adopted by the Executive Committee at its forty-first session, and noted with satisfaction the efforts under way to find an appropriate mechanism that would address the need of the High Commissioner to have a higher degree of flexibility to ensure funding of ongoing needs under approved general programmes and of initial emergency needs under special programmes pending the receipt of contributions pledged; called upon the High Commissioner to sustain his efforts in assuring greater inter-agency cooperation in responding to the needs of refugees and, in particular, in seeking to complement the Office's humanitarian endeavours with development initiatives from specialized agencies so as to attain further and more concrete results towards achieving durable solutions, and called also upon the member Governments to support these efforts in the governing bodies of these agencies; welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/78 of 27 July 1990 in which, inter alia, the Council requested the Secretary-General to initiate with a view to recommending ways of maximizing cooperation and coordination among the various organizations of the United Nations system, a system-wide review to assess the experience and capacity of these organizations in the coordination of assistance to all refugees, displaced persons and returnees, and the full spectrum of their needs, in supporting the efforts of the affected countries, and to report on the results to the Council at its second regular session of 1991; endorsed the conclusion on the note on international protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-first session in which, in particular, the Committee recognized the importance of human rights and humanitarian principles and that the current size and characteristics of the refugee and asylum problem necessitate appropriate reassessment of international responses to the problem to date, with a view to developing comprehensive approaches to meet present realities, and at the same time noted the difference between refugees and persons seeking to migrate for economic and related reasons; also endorsed, with these objectives in mind, the conclusion on solutions and protection adopted by the Executive Committee at its forty-first session, in which the Committee noted establishment of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection, which will present a report to the Executive Committee at its forty-second session; further endorsed the conclusions of the Executive Committee at its forty-first session on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees and on repatriation to Cambodia, welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to designate the High Commissioner as his Special Representative to coordinate efforts with all parties concerned to promote the phased and orderly return of non-refugees in a manner that is fully compatible with the humanitarian mandate of his Office and under conditions of safety and dignity, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards the implementation of those conclusions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; endorsed the conclusions on the International Conference on Central American Refugees and on the situation of refugees in Africa adopted by the Executive Committee at its forty-first session, and called upon UNHCR and all other parties concerned to continue their efforts in implementing these conclusions; expressed deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers on a permanent or temporary basis; urged the international community to continue to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents; called upon all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner are met (resolution 45/140 A).

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of OAU in the preparation and organization of the Conference; appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and

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resources needed for the convening and success of the Conference; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/106).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; endorsed the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action annexed thereto; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP to implement the specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to undertake studies and consultations to consider the need for the establishment, within the United Nations system, of a mechanism or arrangement to ensure the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes to internally displaced persons; and urged all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures required in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action (resolution 43/116).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; encouraged the Secretary-General, UNHCR and the Administrator of UNDP to continue their efforts to implement the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action; endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at the assigning to United Nations resident coordinators the function of coordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close cooperation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the identified focal points at the field level to respond to government requests for assistance to refugees and displaced persons; and decided to consider the question at its forty-sixth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/137).

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly, bearing in mind the civil strife that had in the past year ravaged the West African State of Liberia, decimated its population and forced thousands of Liberians to become refugees abroad and displaced persons within their own homeland, having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in which he asserted that developments in the West African subregion necessitated new emergency operations, deeply concerned about the mass exodus of innocent victims of the Liberian civil strife into neighbouring West African countries and the enormous burden that this movement had placed on the infrastructure and already insufficient resources of the West African countries concerned, aware that the majority of the refugees and displaced persons were women and children who were particularly vulnerable to the hardship imposed on them by the unfortunate circumstances, noted the determined and sustained efforts being made by the Governments of the West African countries hardest hit by the crisis to cater to and restore faith and hope among the Liberian refugees in their countries; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having taken steps to encourage continued and concerted international action in favour of Liberian refugees and displaced persons; acknowledged, with grateful appreciation, the emergency humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the governmental and intergovernmental agencies to the thousands of Liberian refugees and displaced persons in the West African subregion; appealed to the organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and international and voluntary organizations, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to intensify urgent humanitarian and other assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of the Liberian civil strife taking refuge in neighbouring West African countries; also appealed to the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and intergovernmental bodies as well as non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the return and resettlement of the victims of the Liberian civil war; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue with his efforts to mobilize additional resources necessary for the rehabilitation of Liberian refugees and displaced persons and to find a durable solution to the problem of Liberian refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNHCR, to report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/139).

International Conference on Central American Refugees

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, gravely concerned at the situation in the region and conscious of the need to address the problem, welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees and the Communiqué of San Salvador on Central American Refugees (A/C.3/43/6, annex), whereby it was decided to convene an International Conference, emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference was to examine the needs of Central American refugees and concrete proposals for solving their problems as a contribution to peace in the region, reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the issues, recognizing that the task of seeking solutions for refugees was linked with aspects of regional development and emphasizing the importance of voluntary repatriation in solving the problems created by their massive presence in countries and communities of asylum, welcomed the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the General Assembly and of the Organization of American States at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session; exhorted Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees to participate in the Conference and provide the resources, cooperation and support necessary for preparing and holding it and following up the results; appealed to the international community to increase assistance in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference (resolution 43/118).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), which include aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation, expressed its profound satisfaction with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex); welcomed the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America; and welcomed the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and coordination at the national level (resolution 44/139).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees relating to the International Conference; welcomed with satisfaction the meetings held by the Follow-up Committee established by the Conference as the mechanism provided in the Concerted Plan of Action, and encouraged further meetings with a view to the effective follow-up of activities related to the implementation of plans and projects in favour of displaced persons in Central America; recognized the efforts made by the affected countries to establish conditions conducive to resolving the problem of uprooted populations in the region; urged the affected countries according to their capacities, to strengthen their efforts to deal with the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to adapt the solutions to national and regional development programmes and to action aimed, specifically, at eradicating extreme poverty; agreed on the need for projects in favour of refugees, returnees and displaced persons to promote, *inter alia*, (a) the participation of women; (b) the physical and intellectual development of children; (c) the preservation of ethnic and cultural values; (d) the protection of the environment; reaffirmed its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region; expressed its conviction that the process of return to and integration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the

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respective national development plans; reaffirmed the validity of the Concerted Plan of Action as a framework for solving the problems posed in the affected countries by the massive presence of uprooted populations from the Central American region, while recognizing that this constitutes only an initial response to the many problems to which uprootedness gives rise; expressed its appreciation for the resources committed to finance the proposals submitted by the Governments of Central America, Belize and Mexico at the First International Meeting of the Follow-up Committee and welcomed with satisfaction the willingness expressed by the Follow-up Committee to give favourable consideration to future projects submitted by the affected countries within the Conference framework and to explore all possible sources for funding them; stressed in particular the need to support UNHCR and UNDP in the discharge of the special function assigned to them by the Secretary-General within the framework of the International Support and Verification Commission in order to provide them with the resources required for assisting the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as the Nicaraguan refugees being repatriated voluntarily; urged Member States and organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nation system, as well as regional and subregional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved in humanitarian tasks in favour of Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons, to continue and increase their assistance and support for the responsible authorities of the affected countries in the implementation and follow-up of the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and expressed its gratitude to all the national and international organizations engaged in assistance to the uprooted populations and in the development of the region; requested the Secretary-General, UNHCR and UNDP to continue their support for the affected countries in the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action; urged the responsible authorities to maintain and strengthen measures to ensure the efficient implementation of the proposed programmes; stressed the importance of strengthening and developing the follow-up and promotion mechanisms established under the Plan of Action, in particular the support groups, in order to ensure coordination and cooperation between all the parties involved, and calls upon the Governments of the region to take the necessary measures to facilitate this process; recognized the importance of the role played by non-governmental organizations, as well as that of the affected populations in identifying their needs and participating in the planning and execution of projects in coordination with national committees, and urged them to continue in this humanitarian and non-political endeavour; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/141).

Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented and persistent drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Disaster Relief Coordinator, to report to the Assembly at its following sessions (resolutions 39/106, 40/136, 41/140, 42/128, 43/143 and 44/153).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the persistence of natural disasters which have compounded the already precarious food situation in Chad, considered that the large number of voluntary returnees posed serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad; bore in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; endorsed the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; noted with satisfaction the action taken by the various organizations of the United Nation system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; reiterated its appeal to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad in the implementation of programmes for the repatriation and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize food aid for the persons displaced as a result of natural disasters; again requested UNHCR and UNDRO to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; called upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNHCR and UNDRO, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/156).

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

This question has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, when the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country (resolution 35/180).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/153, 37/174, 38/88, 39/104, 40/132, 41/138, 42/27, 43/147 and 44/152).

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At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; commended the measures that the Government of Somalia was taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia; called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to resume the interim assistance programme so as to ensure that essential food aid and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the proposed interim assistance programme; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action combining both humanitarian and developmental needs related to refugees; requested the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, as well as UNEP and WFP, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action; called upon UNDP, UNEP, UNSSO and FAO to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in cooperation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment; recognized the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to the programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture; requested the High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and UNDP, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 45/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/154).

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39). It has since been considered by the Council at its first regular session of 1980, when the Council requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations inter-agency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11), at its second regular session of 1980 (resolution 1980/44) and at its first regular session of 1982 (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/176, 38/89, 39/107, 40/134, 41/137, 42/126, 43/142 and 44/150).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti; welcomed the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close cooperation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti; expressed its appreciation to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti; urged the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the constant flow of displaced persons; called for continued international support for the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions to their situation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/157).

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, noting that a United Nations inter-agency team was visiting Malawi to discuss with the Government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of UNDP, to mobilize international assistance and to launch an international appeal for

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generous contributions to the projects and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission; and also requested him to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/132).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly adopted further resolutions on the question (resolutions 43/148 and 44/149, respectively).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi; commended the measures that the Government of Malawi was taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, and stressed the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi; expressed grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country; appealed to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as the development programmes now being implemented; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and programmes now being implemented; requested the High Commissioner to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/159).

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII)), as well as by the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII), 1978/39, 1980/10, 1980/45 and 1982/1).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/181, 36/158, 37/173, 38/90, 39/108, 40/135, 41/139, 42/149, 43/141 and 44/151).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report submitted by UNHCR; expressed grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees in the country, on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development; also expressed grave concern at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of that situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees; appealed to Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees; requested the High Commissioner to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements; and to explore ways and means to extend assistance to refugees who have settled of their own accord elsewhere and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/160).

Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

The question of assistance to Ethiopia has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirtieth session, in 1975 (resolutions 3441 (XXX), 31/172, 32/55, 33/21 and 34/54).

The question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978, when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees (resolutions 35/183, 36/161, 37/175, 38/91, 39/105, 40/133, 41/141 and 42/139).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the burden this had placed on the country, appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and voluntary returnees; and requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia (resolutions 43/144 and 44/154).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia and having considered the report of UNHCR, commended the Office, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; appealed once again to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the High Commissioner, to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/161).

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, concerned about the continued influx of large numbers of South African student refugees to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which imposed a heavy burden on the limited resources of those countries, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the three Governments and the liberation movements concerned with a view to organizing and providing appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of the student refugees, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly as and when necessary (resolution 31/126).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to the South African student refugees (resolutions 32/119 and 33/164).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170, 37/177, 38/95, 39/198, 40/138, 41/136, 42/138, 43/149 and 44/157).

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, despite the pressure that the continuing influx of these refugees exerts on facilities in their countries, and for the cooperation they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; requested the High Commissioner, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia and to continue the sponsorship of Namibian students still studying under UNHCR programmes until they complete their studies; urged all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and to assist countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards the refugees; appealed to the Office of the High Commissioner, UNDP and all other competent United Nations bodies, plus international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe; called upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue cooperating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa; and requested the High Commissioner, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/171).

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99. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the first meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which contained a number of suggestions aimed at improving reporting procedures under the various human rights instruments (A/39/484, annex).

At the same session, as well as at its fortieth to forty-fourth sessions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a number of follow-up actions and made several recommendations to alleviate existing reporting problems, and requested him to convene a second meeting of the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies in 1988 and a third meeting in 1990 (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/115 and 44/135). The former was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988 and the latter from 1 to 5 October 1990.

At its forty-fifth session, 144/ the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence; endorsed the recommendatdions of the Task Force on Computerization appointed by the Secretary-General to prepare a study

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144/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/707;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/593 and A/45/636;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/745;

(d) Resolution 45/85;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

on computerizing the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies; encouraged the Secretary-General to proceed with the circulation to the various States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments, as soon as possible, of the detailed reporting manual to assist States in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations; again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing cooperation and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies; welcomed the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services; called upon all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session; emphasized that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be provided without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their financial obligations pursuant to such instruments; noted with interest that the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies recommended in October 1990 that the General Assembly take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget; invited the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a further meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies at a time to be established; and decided to give priority consideration at its forty-sixth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 45/85).

At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights addressed a number of these questions and made recommendations thereon (resolution 1991/20). The Commission, in particular, requested the General Assembly to mandate the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance the meetings of the treaty bodies established under human rights instruments from the available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations, when necessary, with the provision that reimbursement shall eventually be made in every instance from the contributions of States parties to those conventions or from other appropriate sources. It also requested the

Secretary-General to present a report to the next session of the General Assembly examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/20).

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25, annex); called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for dissemination of information on the Convention; and invited United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting its understanding (resolution 44/25).

The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

At its forty-fifth session, 145/ the General Assembly welcomed with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; called upon all States that had not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; recognized the importance of the establishment of the Committee on the Rights of the Child as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the

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145/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 97):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention: A/45/473;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/753;

(c) Resolution 45/104;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 45/104).

The First Meeting of the States parties to the Convention was convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters on 27 February 1991. In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Meeting elected the following 10 experts as members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child:

Mrs. Hoda Badran (Egypt),* Mgr. Luis A. Bambaren Gastelumendi (Peru),** Mrs. Akila Belembaogo (Burkina Faso),** Mrs. Maria de Fatima Borges de Omena (Brazil),* Mrs. Flora Corpus-Eufemio (Philippines),* Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden),** Mr. Youri Kolosov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Ms. Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados),** Mr. Swithin Mombeshora (Zimbabwe)* and Mrs. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal).*

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* Term of office expires on 28 February 1993.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 1995.

As at 1 April 1991, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 76 States. In addition, 57 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/104).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco José Aguilar Urbína (Costa Rica),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),** Mr. Omran El-Shafei (Egypt),** Mr. János Fodor (Hungary),* Mr. Kurt Herndl (Austria),** Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mr. Rein A. Myullarson (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),** Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),*

Mr. Julio Prado Villejo (Ecuador),** Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan),**
Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua),* Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya)* and
Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its forty-fifth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions (A/45/40, vols. I and II) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was carrying out its function (resolution 45/135).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions, Supplement No. 40 (A/46/40).

146/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40;

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3 (E/1990/23);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: the Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/45/403;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/761;

(e) Resolution 45/135;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42, 49, 51, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 62;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to that instrument (resolution 44/128).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will enter into force three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with article 8.

As at 1 April 1991, 97 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 93 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 52 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As of that same date, 6 States had ratified and 15 other States had signed the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

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At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),** Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),* Mr. Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mr. Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea),* Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia),** Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueño (Spain),* Mr. Samba Cor Konate (Senegal),* Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda),** Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),** Mr. Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-fifth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees were carrying out their functions; again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; invited the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant; appealed to States parties to the Covenants that had exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed; urged States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and cooperation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; welcomed the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of General Comment No. 2 regarding international technical assistance measures in relation to article 22 of the Covenant; decided to hold a commemorative meeting in honour of the Covenants on 16 December 1991, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their adoption; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 45/135).

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session (E/1991/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/135).

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 10 members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Ms. Socorro Diaz Palacios (Mexico),* Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),** Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),* Mr. Yuri A. Khitrin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Mr. Dimitar N. Mikhailov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Antonio P. Perlas (Philippines),* Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark),** and Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At its forty-fifth session, 147/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture, stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; welcomed the attention that the Committee against Torture had given to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties; welcomed also the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; once again invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 45/142).

147/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/45/44);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/45/405;

  (ii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/45/633;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/765;

(d) Resolutions 45/142 to 45/144;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 1991/35).

As at 1 April 1991, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 55 States. In addition, 19 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/142).

Report of the Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture held its fifth and sixth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 12 to 23 November 1990 and from 22 April to 8 May 1991. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture on its fifth and sixth sessions, Supplement No. 44 (A/45/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

At its forty-fifth session, [147] the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund, called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 45/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/143).

Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, 148/ the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex); called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it will come into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention; invited United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting understanding thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 45/158).

The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/158).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/44/525); reaffirmed the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their

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148/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of the Convention: A/C.3/45/1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838;

(c) Resolution 45/158;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.48-50, 52-60, 62-63;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

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independence and integrity; encouraged Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans; welcomed the increase in the number of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights in various countries around the world; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, and including materials submitted by Governments, a report containing conceptual models of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session; invited him to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information that Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials; and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/64).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/64).

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

At its forty-fifth session, 149/ the General Assembly called upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress; recalled the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his or her inherent right to life, and called upon them to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and the international level; and called upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 45/93).

149/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 93):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/580;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/749;

(c) Resolutions 45/92 to 45/95;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the significant progress made by the Working Group in the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care, and urged the Group to complete its work expeditiously for submission to the Commission on Human Rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-seventh session, in the light of the report and recommendations of the Working Group, with a view to submitting the draft principles to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/92).

At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care as submitted by the open-ended working group as well as the report of the working group (resolution 1991/46).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/92).

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-fifth session, 150/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundmental freedoms; decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof; decided also to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled

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150/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 94):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/523, A/45/590 and A/45/673;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/640;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/750;

(d) Resolutions 45/96 to 45/99 and decision 45/427;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.24-27, 36 and 51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

"Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 45/96).

Right to development

At its forty-fifth session, 150/ the General Assembly took note with interest of the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Rights (E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1), which was organized by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/62 of 8 December 1989; expressed the hope that Governments, United Nations bodies and organs and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, would submit, at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18, additional, updated and more specific views and concrete comments and proposals for further international and national action aimed at strengthening existing, or creating possible new, mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the ideas contained in chapter VII of the report on the Global Consultation and the views expressed on the issue during the debate at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the creation of a group of experts; reiterated the need for a continuing evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 41/128); requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration; and called upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration of Global Consultation and replies received (resolution 45/97).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/97).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/110, 39/131, 40/109, 41/112, 42/97, 43/108 and 44/131).

At its forty-fifth session, 151/ the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate; noted that the Commission on Human Rights welcomed with appreciation the working paper prepared by Mr. Theo van Boven, member of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which contained a compilation of provisions relevant to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the issues and factors to be considered before any drafting of a further binding international instrument, and emphasized, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights"; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/136).

No advance documentation expected.

Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa

Since its forty-second session, following the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa, the General Assembly has considered the question of torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa (resolutions 42/124, 43/134 and 44/143).

At its forty-fifth session, 147/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/144).

151/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 106):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/509;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/762;

(c) Resolution 45/136;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its forty-fifth session, 152/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her own country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures, noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her own country, condemning the system of apartheid and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, considering that the tricameral parliament established under the system of apartheid is a gross violation of the principle of universal and equal suffrage and has been overwhelmingly rejected by the international community, recalling that all States snjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people, taking note of the Secretary-General's observations concerning United Nations support for elections in Member States, as presented in his report on the work of the Organization, recalling its resolutions 43/157 of 8 December 1988 and 44/146 of 15 December 1989, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989, underscored the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections; stressed its conviction that periodic and

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152/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 110):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/766;

(b) Resolutions 45/150 and 45/151;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35-42, 49, 51, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 62;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

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genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights; declared that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in cooperation with others, as provided in national constitutions and laws; recognized that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States; underscored the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions; reaffirmed that apartheid must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections; rejected the tricameral parliament established under the system of apartheid as an abhorrent expression of a fundamentally oppressive and flagrantly inhuman political system; affirmed the value of the electoral assistance that the United Nations has provided at the request of Member States, in the context of full respect for their sovereignty; believed that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations can respond to the requests of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, specialized agencies, other competent bodies of the United Nations system and those with specific expertise in this area concerning suitable approaches that will permit the Organization to respond to the requests of Member States for electoral assistance; requested the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, together with an account of United Nations experience in election monitoring, within existing resources (resolution 45/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/150).

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

At its forty-fifth session, 152/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter, reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny, also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future, recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections, also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors, recalling its resolution 44/147 of 15 December 1989, reiterated that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter; affirmed that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitutional and national legislation; also affirmed that any extraneous activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system; strongly appealed to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; condemned any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders; solemnly declared that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa; reaffirmed the

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legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference; called upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/151).

Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session in 1980 (see resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103, 39/117, 40/149, 41/148, 42/144, 43/154 and 44/164). The Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as a study of the Special Rapporteur appointed under Commission resolution 29 (XXXVII) and a report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex).

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly again invited all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question under review with a view to supporting the early warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early warning system and the strengthening of coordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early warning activities, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (resolution 45/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/153).

153/ See references for the forty-fifth session for item 12.

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World Conference on Human Rights

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly decided to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 with the following objectives: (a) to review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles and ways in which they can be overcome to further progress in this area; (b) to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights; (c) to examine ways and means to improve implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments; (d) to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the field of human rights; (e) to formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; (f) to make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for the United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly; also decided that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation at the Conference, the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels, which should take place in 1992, and on the desirable studies and other documentation; decided that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a five-day session at Geneva in September 1991; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the progress of work of the Committee (resolution 45/155).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (reolution 45/155).

International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly proclaimed 1993 as International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education, health and so on; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a draft programme of activities based on the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies (resolution 45/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/164).

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Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the full and effective implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice; took note with appreciation of the recommendations made by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders with a view to ensuring more effective application of existing standards, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the safeguards guaranteeing the rights of those facing the death penalty, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; welcomed the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures and the Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, unanimously adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress, and invited Governments to respect them and to take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice; welcomed the model treaty on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released and the recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners adopted unanimously by the Eighth Congress, and invited Member States to take them into account as well as the model agreement on the transfer of foreign prisoners in establishing treaty relations with other Member States or in revising existing treaty relations; requested the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to invite the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: (a) to study the implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this field; (b) to identify problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of these standards and norms; (c) to recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals to the Commission; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to provide the necessary compilatory and analytical documentation to the Subcommission for these tasks; (b) to prepare, on the basis of comments by Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations, a draft model text for national legislation in the field of human rights in the administration of justice; (c) to coordinate these activities of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission with the relevant activities of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; (d) to invite those Member States and international organizations and bodies that have not yet done so to comment on the aspects of human rights issues in the field of administration of justice they deem relevant to the work of the Subcommission; requested the Commission on Human Rights to invite the Subcommission to consider this draft model with a view to a further elaboration of model texts and to propose such texts to the Commission for adoption; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services; (b) to continue to provide all necessary

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support to United Nations bodies working on standard-setting in this field; (c) to continue to coordinate the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice; decided to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 45/166.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/166).

Development relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions to the problems posed by this situation, responding to the needs of the Centre for Human Rights and commensurate with its workload, taking also into account the need to respond to the requests for advisory services and technical assistance, primarily from developing countries, the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization, as well as in the study carried out by an independent expert on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolution 45/180).

At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed General Assembly resolution 45/248 B, section V, of 21 December 1990, providing interim measures in terms of additional human resources for the Centre for Human Rights, and expressed the wish that these measures be implemented as soon as possible; reiterated its concern that programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions responding to the needs of the Centre for Human Rights and commensurate with its workload be included in the outline of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993; requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on developments relating to the Centre for Human Rights, to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly (resolution 1991/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/180, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23).

Non-discrimination and promotion of minorities

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to encourage the Commission on Human Rights to complete the final text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as soon as possible and to transmit it to the General

Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and to defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Non-discrimination and protection of minorities" until its forty-sixth session (decision 45/434).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them; called upon States, the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem when they make known their view on human rights based on solidarity, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/148; drew the attention of the General Assembly and all United Nations bodies to the contradiction between the existence of situations of extreme poverty and exclusion from society, which must be overcome, and the duty to guarantee full enjoyment of human rights (resolution 1991/14).

(c) Human Rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly, condemning the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq, and noting with grave concern that the Iraqi forces in occupied Kuwait continued to commit acts of violence and that the treatment of prisoners of war and detained civilians in occupied Kuwait did not conform to the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law, requested the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session to consider the situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait (resolution 45/170).

At its forty-seventh session, in March 1991, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint a special rapporteur with a mandate to examine the human rights violations committed in occupied Kuwait by the invading and occupying forces of Iraq and to report as soon as possible to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/67).

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved Commission resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991 (decision 1991/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/67 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/___).

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119, 40/139, 41/157, 42/137, 43/145 and 44/164).

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report and endorsed the recommendations contained therein, and requested him to update the report in the light of the situation in that country; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-sixth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/172).

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/75 of 6 March 1991, approved the Commission's request to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year, and also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit his report on the development of the human rights situation in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session (decision 1991/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/75 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/___).

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984 requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37).

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Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually requesting him to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights.

At its forty-fifth session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-sixth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/174).

100. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-fifth session, [154] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned for the Special Committee, to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 45/16).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/16).

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[154] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23 (Part V)), chap. VIII;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/559;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/680;

(d) Resolution 45/16;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.7-14;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.44.

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101. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee, revised the title of the item to the present wording (decision 44/469).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-fifth session, 155/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/17).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions

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155/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 112):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23 (Part IV)), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/1018, A/AC.109/1020, A/AC.109/1024, A/AC.109/1027, A/AC.109/1028, A/AC.109/1030, A/AC.109/1032, A/AC.109/1034 and A/AC.109/1035;

(b) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed to the President of the General Assembly: A/44/974;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/681;

(d) Resolution 45/17 and decision 45/406;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.2-6;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.44.

of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (decision 45/406).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23).

102. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-fifth session, [156] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they had exercised their right to

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[156] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23 (Part V)), chap. VII;

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3), chaps. I and VI (sect. D);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/309 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/682;

(e) Resolution 45/18;

(f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.7-15;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.44.

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self-determination and independence; urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the people of the colonial Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/18).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/18).

103. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to students from South Africa and during a transitional period to students from Namibia. Scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and Zimbabwe were continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary, university or higher level, as well as for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in educational institutions of African and other low-cost countries.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly established the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

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At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on its continuation and strengthening.

At its forty-fifth session, 157/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continuing efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa; expressed its appreciation to all those that had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion (resolution 45/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/19).

104. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

157/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 114):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/553;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/683;

(c) Resolution 45/19;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/45/SR.7-15;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.44.

At its forty-fifth session, 158/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/20).

105. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on the question at each session.

158/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 115):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/560;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/45/684;

(c) Resolution 45/20;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.7-15;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.44.

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At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/42/539) covering the previous two-year period. In that report, the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate, under his auspices, in the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 32), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/402).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/43/588), in which he stated that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed, in principle and subject to the elaboration of mutually acceptable terms of reference, that a Portuguese Parliamentary delegation would undertake a visit to East Timor and that, to that end, the

Permanent Representatives of the two countries should resume contacts under his auspices, with a view to reaching agreement on the indispensable terms, modalities and the timing for the proposed visit. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 43/402).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/44/524), in which he stated that, on separate occasions in the course of his discussions with the Presidents of Indonesia and Portugal, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Portugal, and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, he had obtained a reaffirmation from both sides of their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. While it might be regrettable that the pace of progress had not been constant, he was encouraged by the increased frequency of discussions between the two sides in recent months. Those talks were being conducted in a constructive atmosphere and in a serious manner. It was his hope that the remaining matters relating to a visit in the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would be resolved in the near future and that such a visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/402).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/45/507), in which he made reference to the fact that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed in principle that a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would undertake a visit to the Territory in order to obtain first-hand information and that the two sides were considering the terms of reference and modalities of such a visit. He reported that seven rounds of substantive talks under his auspices had taken place and that those talks were continuing in a constructive and serious manner. He was encouraged by the considerable progress that had been made so far. He had reassured the two sides that he would make every effort to assist them in the realization of the proposed visit, for it was his belief that that visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/402).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 45/402).

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106. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(c) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 18 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-fifth session, 159/ the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and

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159/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 116):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) General accounting framework for financial statements: A/45/537;

  (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee: A/45/509;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/457;

(c) Financial reports:

  (i) United Nations, Supplement No. 5 (A/45/5 and Corr.1 and 2), vols. I, II and III;

  (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/45/5/Add.1);

reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1989 regarding the United Nations, including the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; requested the Panel of External Auditors to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Advisory Committee, an interim study on concrete issues to be resolved through the development of appropriate accounting principles and standards for consistent application in the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of

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(iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/45/5/Add.2 and Corr.1);

(iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/45/5/Add.3);

(v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/45/5/Add.4);

(vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/45/5/Add.5);

(vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/45/5/Add.6 and Corr.1);

(viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/45/5/Add.7);

(ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/45/5/Add.8 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/570 and Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/729;

(f) Resolution 45/235;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.4, 7-11 and 30;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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United Nations organizations and programmes (a) to submit to their respective governing bodies, as well as to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, detailed progress reports on steps taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee and to explain if any of those recommendations had not yet been implemented, and requested the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; (b) to consider, in consultation with the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee, effective measures to facilitate reporting by staff members on a confidential basis of any inappropriate use of the resources of a United Nations organization or programme, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in this regard; (c) to implement stringent inventory controls on non-expendable property and to report on measures taken in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and (d) to institute without delay more effective control on the payment of all allowances and benefits to staff members and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on measures taken in that regard; requested the Secretary-General, in the light of his experience in implementing the new budget process and in the context of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, to analyse outstanding issues on this subject and to submit a thorough report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; urged the executive heads of other organizations and programmes to investigate possible abuses in the payment of income tax reimbursements to their staff members and to report on efforts taken in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to report to the Assembly at the forty-sixth session on the measures taken to rectify the shortcomings identified by the audit of the Area Staff Provident Fund; and recommended that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization (resolution 45/235).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/46/5/Add.3);

(ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/46/5/Add.4);

(iii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/46/5/Add.5);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235);

(ii) Comments by the Executive Heads of organizations and programmes on the implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

107. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I), and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (ibid., sect. II).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report (resolution 43/174).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s, including in particular, the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such cooperation, the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on

Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up and implementation of its resolution to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly. In the same resolution, the General Assembly stressed the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of these resolutions to the Economic and Social Council in order for the Council to review the matter at its second regular session in 1990 (resolution 44/103).

At its forty-fifth session 160/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 on the revitalization of the Council, in

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160/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 117):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Analytical report on the implementation of resolution 41/213: A/45/226;

(ii) Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993: A/45/369;

(iii) Compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly: A/45/370;

(iv) Status of technological innovations in the United Nations: A/45/478;

(v) United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: A/45/714;

(vi) Facilities management: A/45/796 and Add.1;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/45/617 and A/45/878;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/45/875 and A/45/899;

(d) Draft resolution: A/45/L.34 and Rev.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/177, 45/254 A to C and 45/255;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.12, 14, 16-21, 23, 26, 35, 46, 49 and 51;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.70 and 72.

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which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; stressed the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields; and decided to reconvene in the second half of April 1991 for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/213; endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; renewed its appeal to all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, inter alia, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full; emphasized that the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Organization is a continuing process requiring the joint efforts of Member States and the Secretariat; reiterated its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibility as Chief Administrative Officer; recognized the importance of the new budget process for the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Organization; encouraged the Secretary-General and Member States to pursue the objectives of resolution 41/213, particularly those that had yet to be met, and invited the Secretary-General to consolidate and build upon the results achieved through the reform process and to submit proposals for improvements in the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on all aspects of the role and use of extrabudgetary resources; called upon Member States to provide the conditions for the effective functioning of the Organization, in particular through the fulfilment of their financial obligations as set out in the Charter (resolution 45/254 A).

The General Assembly also endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Committee for Programme and Coordination; requested the Secretary-General to include in the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination a section on the measures taken or envisaged to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the joint meetings of the two Committees; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Economic and Social Council on that report (resolution 45/254 B). The General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations in the United Nations and requested that an updated version of that report be submitted in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1991-1993 (resolution 45/254 C).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, requested the Secretary-General to present his proposed programme budget in accordance with resolution 45/255 and in accordance with all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process (resolution 45/255).

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108. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

At its forty-fifth session, 161/ the General Assembly approved revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of $2,134,072,100 and revised income estimates for the same period in the amount of $381,753,800 (resolutions 45/252 A and B). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, adopted resolutions relating to the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 45/248 A, sect. I), workload standards for various categories of conference-servicing staff and workload statistics for the various conference services (ibid., sect. II), the 1991 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. III), recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (ibid., sect. IV), African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (ibid., sect. V), comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme (ibid., sect. VI), functioning and administrative support of the departments having mandates related to global social development issues (ibid., sect. VII), Conference services and Division of Administrative and Common Services at Vienna (ibid., sect. VIII), integrated management information system project (ibid., sect. IX), construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok (ibid., sect. X), functioning of the multinational programming and operational centres of the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. XI), United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (ibid., sect. XII), standards of accommodation for air travel (ibid., sect. XIII), optical disc storage and retrieval system (ibid., sect. XIV), and contingency fund (ibid., sect. XV).

161/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 118):

(a) Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991: Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/45/7 and Add.1-14);

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/900 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/248 A and B, 45/249, 45/250 A to C, 45/251 and 45/252 A to C and decision 45/456;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.6, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20-23, 29, 31, 39, 41-52, 55 and 56;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.72 and 74.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subject:

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the General Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first-class air travel (decision 40/455).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class; authorized the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis; and requested him to report annually to the Assembly, noting all exceptions made and the reasons for those exceptions (resolution 42/214).

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12) and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 44/442).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/C.5/45/28 and Corr.1); requested the Secretary-General to review the existing arrangements in regard to payment of subsistence allowance and standards of air travel by representatives of Member States in their official capacity to attend meetings of various intergovernmental bodies and for other United Nations official work, and to submit concrete proposals to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with a view to ensuring consistency of travel arrangements within the United Nations; also requested the Secretary-General to examine how the discounts and other incentives offered by various airlines could be utilized to provide savings to

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the United Nations and upgraded travel arrangements to representatives of Member States, experts attending meetings of subsidiary bodies and the Secretariat staff without incurring any additional expenditure and to include his recommendations in that regard in his report; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to exercise his discretion in respect of business-class travel for United Nations official work, taking into account the status of the traveller and in the light of the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report information on the meetings attended by eminent persons for whom exceptions had been made for first-class travel; and decided to review at its forty-sixth session the arrangements regarding the payment of subsistence allowance and accommodation for air travel on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIII).

109. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/46/7/Add.1-__).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

International Computing Centre: 1992 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General containing the 1992 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre.

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African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of its request to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give its full backing to the short-term training programme and the research and advisory activities of the Institute (resolution 45/248 A, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. V).

Comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme

At its forty-fourth session, 162/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XIV).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/33) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 45/248 A, sect. VI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

162/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991: Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and Supplement No. 7A (A/44/7/Add.1-8);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/905; see also A/44/933 (relates also to item 83);

(e) Resolutions 44/201 A and B, 44/202 A to C, 44/203 and 44/204;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.11-20, 22-32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 54 and 56-65;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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Conference services and Division of Administrative Services at Vienna

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the view of the Secretary-General that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost-efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources; and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with UNIDO and other interested parties on the subject and to making practical arrangements for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolutions 44/201 A, sect. VIII, and 44/201 B, sect. XV).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/30 and 32) and the related comments of UNIDO (A/C.5/45/62 and 63) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and Budgetary Questions (A/45/7/Add.6) on proposals based on consultations with other organizations at Vienna on the restructuring of the administrative arrangements at Vienna and the reassessment and review of joint services arrangements and cost-sharing arrangements (resolution 45/248 A, sect. VIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

Integrated management information system project

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly approved the implementation, within a three-and-one-half-year period, of phase I of the integrated management information system project at a total cost not to exceed $28 million at 1988 rates (resolution 43/217, sect. XII).

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/44/8) (resolution 44/201 A, sect. IV).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/45/20) and reiterated its request that the Secretary-General report to the Assembly on the cost benefits of the project (resolution 45/248 A, sect. IX).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. IX).

Construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved in principle the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of ESCAP at Bangkok, at a total estimated cost of $44,177,700 (resolution 39/236, sect. XI) and for conference facilities of ECA, at a total estimated cost of $73,501,000 (resolution 39/236, sect. III), and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly.

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly took note of the revised estimate of the Secretary-General concerning the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa and requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved budget as recommended by the Advisory Committee (resolution 44/201 A, sect. V).

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/53) and requested him to proceed with the projects in accordance with the revised timetables (resolution 45/248 A, sect. X).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/236, sects. III and XI).

Functioning of the multinational programming and operational centres of the Economic Commission for Africa

At its forty-fifth session, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report on the multinational programming and operational centres (A/C.5/45/57) in response to the provisions of resolution 43/216, containing recommendations concerning their future operation. The General Assembly took note of the report, and endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

Optical disc storage and retrieval system

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the optical disc project, of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, and of the information provided by the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to implement the optical disc project, as outlined by the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XVI).

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At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to defer until its forty-sixth session, consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIV).

Namibia

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 44/243 of 11 September 1990 by which, inter alia, it dissolved the United Nations Council for Namibia and authorized the orderly completion of the programmes and activities for Namibia during the period 1990-1994; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, on the financing of the individual scholarship programme for Namibian students.

The General Assembly took note of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of the new information centre, at Windhoek in 1991 and urged the Secretary-General to facilitate and expedite the establishment of an information centre at Windhoek; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of section I of resolution 45/248 B.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. I).

Review of translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General on a review of the translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa (A/C.5/45/26), requested the Secretary-General to take action for the revival of a training programme for translation/précis writers in all official languages of the Commission and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the measures taken.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. II).

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, taking into account all relevant resolutions on the overall number of regular budget high-level posts in the Organization, and bearing in mind the need to maintain the overall integrity of the United Nations Office at Vienna, requested the Secretary-General to propose a comprehensive restructuring of United Nations entities at Vienna with a view to a speedy implementation of the expressed wish of the General Assembly both to strengthen the United Nations Office at Vienna and to consolidate the United Nations drug structures under an Under-Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. IV).

Office of General Services, Headquarters

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to devise a more satisfactory system for the reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of accommodation for posts related to extrabudgetary activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XIII).

110. Programme planning

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its forty-fifth session, [163] the General Assembly adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 with the recommendations of

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[163] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3/Rev.1);

(b) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1);

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the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Committee on Conferences, and the additional conclusions and recommendations contained in the annex to resolution 45/253, taking into account the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly (A/C.5/45/42) (resolution 45/253, sect. I). The following additional conclusions and recommendations of the General Assembly, contained in the annex to resolution 45/253, call for follow-up action at its forty-sixth session:

(a) Under programme 1 (Good offices and peace-making, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information), the Assembly, "recognizing that the Fifth Committee was not in a position to examine such substantive issues as peace-making, decides to defer consideration of those issues to the attention of the competent organs and intergovernmental bodies of the United

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(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16);

(d) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/45/32 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives: A/45/204;

  (ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989: A/45/218 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(f) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/279;

(g) Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/42;

(h) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/617;

(i) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/901;

(j) Resolution 45/253;

(k) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.29;

(l) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.35;

(m) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.12, 14, 16-24, 26, 32, 33, 36 and 52;

(n) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

Nations, without prejudice to the functions of the Secretary-General under the Charter of the United Nations".

(b) The Assembly decided that the narrative of programme 21 (Public administration and finance) should be reformulated, taking into account all the relevant mandates adopted until the forty-fourth session of the Assembly, for submission to it at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/253, annex).

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-sixth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a report on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations (resolution 45/253, sect. II).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-first session: Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations: A/46/173;

(ii) Proposed programme 21 (Public administration and finance) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: A/45/6 (Prog. 21)/Rev.1;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

111. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). At that session, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should proceed according to the proposals made in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 40/472).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly, and called upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner; concurred with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and, taking into account the views of Member States on the financial situation of the Organization, to prepare a summary of those views together with an updated report on the financial situation of the Organization, for the consideration of the Assembly (resolution 42/212).

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At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly again reaffirmed the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly; urged them to pay their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested those Member States which were in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation and to keep the President of the Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed, so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so required; and requested him also to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolutions 43/215 and 44/195 A).

At its forty-fifth session, 164/ the General Assembly reiterated the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly; requested them to pay their outstanding and current assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by the Member States if the situation so requires; and requested him also to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report giving his best projections of the financial situation of the Organization to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session by 15 November 1991, followed by additional and more up-to-date information as soon as possible (resolution 45/236 A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/236 A);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

164/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/830;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/860;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/883;

(d) Resolution 45/236 A;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47-49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

112. Financial emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following Member States: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-first sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and 41/204 A).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 40/241 A); decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the project of the issue of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the item, urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to pay early each year their full assessed contributions; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States and the cash flow situation; and decided to suspend the provision of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987 (resolutions 41/204 A and B and 42/216 A).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund; requested the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of Member States, as and when appropriate, for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as to seek further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; expressed its appreciation to those Member States that paid their assessed contributions in full within 30 days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly (resolutions 43/220 and 44/195 B).

At its forty-fifth session, 165/ having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the General Assembly urged all Member States to meet

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165/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/45/17;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/860;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/884;

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their financial obligations under the Charter of the United Nations by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions, including advances to the Working Capital Fund and assessments relating to peace-keeping operations; expressed its appreciation to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General, in addition to sending official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging the expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the financial emergency of the United Nations, on a regular basis, a detailed analysis of the financial situation of the Organization, including reimbursements owed to Member States for their participation in peace-keeping operations; took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General for an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund and the observations of the Advisory Committee in this regard and decided to revert to this matter, if necessary, at the forty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the General Assembly each year by 10 October (resolution 45/236 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/236 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

113. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized

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(d) Resolution 45/236 B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47-49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative coordination.

At its forty-fifth session, 166/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA (A/45/798); invited the Advisory Committee to continue its examination of administrative and budgetary issues relevant to more effective coordination among the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and, in the light of the introductory statement of the Chairman of that Committee, welcomed the intention of the Advisory Committee to ensure that statistical information presented to the General Assembly was timely and to increase its efforts to report on specific matters of system-wide concern such as conference services, procurement and agency support costs; also took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on budgeting in organizations of the United Nations system and of the comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Coordination; and requested the Unit to continue its work on budgeting techniques and practices and to update periodically the comparative tables provided in its report (decision 45/450).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit.

166/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 122):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/45/130 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/798;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/885;

(d) Decision 45/450;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

114. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, *inter alia*, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),**** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),**** Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),**** Mr. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt),* Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire),**** Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),*** Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofiev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina),** Chairman, Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany),* and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At its forty-fifth session 167/ the General Assembly, expressing its appreciation to the Unit for the reform measures introduced to improve further its working methods and the quality of its work, reiterating the importance of a detailed and timely consideration of reports of the Unit, urging the executive heads and governing bodies of participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit to take full advantage of the resources of the Unit and to give due attention to its reports and recommendations, took note of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit, its work programme for 1991-1992 and the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, and encouraged the Unit to continue to take into account the following measures:

(a) To take a more selective approach in drawing up its work programme to give greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues;

167/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/45/34);

(ii) Practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical cooperation projects:

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/646;

b. Comments of the ACC: A/45/648;

(iii) Evaluation of the rural development activities of the United Nations system in three African least developed countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, United Republic of Tanzania):

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/76-E/1990/12;

b. Comments of the ACC: A/45/76/Add.1-E/1990/12/Add.1;

(iv) Evaluation of the regional project RLA/79/031, Programme on Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL):

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/77-E/1990/10;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/45/77/Add.1-E/1990/10/Add.1;

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(b) To make every possible effort to issue its reports well in advance of the meetings of the governing bodies of its participating organizations, in particular the General Assembly, and of the relevant subsidiary bodies;

(c) To make every effort to shorten its reports, using comparative tables and graphics whenever appropriate, and to include therein an executive summary of its recommendations;

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(v) Human resources development through technical cooperation:

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/113;

b. Comments of the ACC: A/45/113/Add.1;

(vi) Budgeting in organizations of the United Nations system. Some comparisons. Volume I - Comparative analysis. Volume II - Comparative tables:

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/130;

b. Comments of the ACC: A/45/130/Add.1;

(vii) The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows:

a. Report of the Unit: A/45/649;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/45/649/Add.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/441;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/117;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/795 (see also A/45/885);

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.3, 5, 7, 8, 28 and 32 (see also A/C.5/45/SR.37, 38, 40, 42, 43 and 50);

(f) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/849/Add.1;

(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838;

(h) Resolution 45/237 (see also resolutions 45/153 and 45/191 and decisions 45/449 and 45/450);

(i) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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(d) To provide a more detailed commentary in its annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of its recommendations by the United Nations and by other participating organizations of the Unit;

(e) To concentrate on specific and practical operational problems and addressing more precisely defined questions; requested the Secretary-General to review, in the context of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993, the research and analytical capacity of the secretariat of the Unit in order to enhance its performance with due respect to its statute; requested the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit, in bringing to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, to arrange for the earliest possible introduction of reports of the Unit; invited Governments that are represented on governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which the Unit has issued reports to ensure that these are given full consideration; encouraged all governing bodies of the organizations and programmes to invite, when appropriate, a representative of the Joint Inspection Unit to be present at their meetings when considering reports of the Unit, and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit and to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on actions taken by those organizations to enhance consideration of the reports of the Unit by their respective governing bodies (resolution 45/237).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Unit on budgeting in organizations of the United Nations system and requested the Unit to continue its work on budgeting techniques and practices in the United Nations system and to update periodically the comparative tables provided in volume II of its report (decision 45/450).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, welcomed the report of the Unit entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows"; specially encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, keeping in mind the recommendations of the Unit; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Unit; invited bodies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Unit; and invited the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Unit (resolutions 45/153).

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations - towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting (A/45/797) (relates also to item 109);

(ii) Technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel (NPPP) (A/46/186) (relates also to item 83);

(iii) Assessment of the environmental focus of projects financed by UNDP and other United Nations agencies (relates also to items 78 and 83);

(iv) Grade overlap (relates also to item 117);

(v) Report on rotation of staff in the United Nations Secretariat (relates also to item 117);

(vi) Purchase and utilization of UNICEF's transport equipment;

(vii) The organization of the buildings management function (relates also to item 113);

(viii) Technical and other cooperation between selected agencies of the United Nations system and development finance institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks (relates also to item 78);

(ix) A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting these needs (relates also to items 81 and 83);

(x) Follow-up report on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations (relates also to item 107);

(xi) Follow-up report on accommodation in ECLAC (relates also to item 109);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1991 (A/46/89).

115. Pattern of conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; and requested the Committee, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate and status of the Committee for a further year from 1 January 1988; and requested the Committee to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 A); requested the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and coordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness (resolution 42/207 B); requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations; and also requested him to continue to ensure the full application of resolution 36/117 B (resolution 42/207 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution: (a) six members from African States; (b) five members from Asian States; (c) four members from Latin American and Caribbean States; (d) two members from Eastern

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European States; (e) four members from Western European and other States; decided that one third of the Committee's membership should retire annually and that retiring members might be reappointed.

The present membership of the Committee on Conferences is the following:

Austria,** Chile,*** Cyprus,*** France,*** Gabon,*** Ghana,* Honduras,* Hungary,* Indonesia,* Iraq,** Jamaica,* Japan,*** Kenya,*** Liberia,** Mexico,** Mozambique,* Pakistan,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

The Assembly decided that the Committee's terms of reference should be: (a) to advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations; (b) to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar; (c) in this connection, to examine the Secretary-General's proposals on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; with respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences that have administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies; (d) to determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; (e) to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation; (f) to make recommendations to the Assembly on means to ensure an improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard; (g) to monitor the implementation of all Assembly resolutions on the organization, servicing and documentation for meetings and conferences; (h) to monitor the Organization's policy on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board and taking into account positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies; (i) to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B); and requested the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee to assist it in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations (resolution 43/222 D); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C (resolution 43/222 E).

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At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources; urged all United Nations organs to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources; welcomed the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on conference and library services; took note of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General; and invited the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work (resolution 44/196 A). The Assembly also decided to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with seven exceptions; took note of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session; and requested the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/196 B). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 44/196 C).

At its forty-fifth session, 168/ the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1991 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/45/32 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1); requested the Committee on Conferences to review, within its mandate, the existing procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings; called upon the Committee on Conferences

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168/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 124):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/45/32 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the printing requirements of the United Nations (A/C.5/45/8);

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/45/665 and A/45/879;

(d) Resolutions 45/238 A and B and decision 45/451;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.4, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 46;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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to continue to explore new ways to improve its effectiveness in carrying out its mandate as approved by the General Assembly; noted the efforts made by a number of United Nations organs to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources; invited United Nations bodies, in making requests for conference services in accordance with their respective mandates, to ensure that the conference services requested are sufficient to enable them to carry out their tasks fully and that they match, to the extent possible, their actual requirements; urged all United Nations organs and bodies to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of requested conference-servicing resources; called upon the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, further measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources, bearing in mind the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986; requested the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with all United Nations organs in order to ensure the most efficient and effective use of conference services allocated to those organs; requested the Chairmen of United Nations organs to bring the concerns about the utilization of conference-servicing resources to the attention of the organs concerned; requested the Committee on Conferences, in implementing the new methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates, to consider additional elements proposed in the discussions in the Fifth Committee and to report thereon to the General Assembly; also requested the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter of the improved utilization of conference-servicing resources on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General in the area of system-wide coordination of conference services and invited him in this regard to use more extensively the coordinating potential of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions; also welcomed the revised workload standards for conference-servicing staff, which, as noted in section II, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 45/248 A of 21 December 1990, reflect a further step towards enhanced productivity of conference-servicing staff; requested the Secretary-General, in view of continuing investments in technologies, to continue to explore ways to achieve optimum use of all resources in the area of conference-servicing (resolution 45/238 A).

The Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to continue to review the question of the provision of summary records on a regular basis and to report thereon to the General Assembly as appropriate; decided that, pending a further decision of the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following: Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; International Law Commission; Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; Special Committee against Apartheid; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; decided that summary records shall continue to be provided to regular and special sessions of the following governing bodies: the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the

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Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; renewed its appeal to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents and to keep their submissions as brief as possible; also renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to respond in a timely manner to requests for information for inclusion in documents; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed not less than six weeks before the meetings, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978 and 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session; requested the secretariats of subsidiary organs to bring the recommendations of the General Assembly on the desirable 32-page limit for their reports to the Assembly to the attention of the subsidiary organs at the start of substantive sessions; requested that intergovernmental organs exercise restraint in their authorization of recurrent publications; requested the Secretary-General to maximize the use of internal printing facilities, revising the format of United Nations documents for which external printing is now required, as appropriate; requested the Committee on Conferences to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/238 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly recommended that the current policies and practices of the United Nations on printing be continued so that maximum use is made of internal printing capacities established to meet peak requirements for the production of parliamentary documentation at major conference centres, including the regional commissions, and that use of external printing services is carefully controlled to ensure that such services are procured on the most economic and efficient basis (decision 45/451).

Document: Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/46/32).

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 18 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 44/192 B and 45/243, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for 1989 and 1990, and also 1991 unless a new scale was approved earlier by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions in response to resolution 43/223 B (resolution 43/223 A). The General Assembly also requested the Committee on Contributions, in order to ensure fairness and equity in the scale and to make the methodology transparent, easily understandable, stable over time and as simple as possible, to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology. To this end, a number of specific reviews were outlined together with a request for a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the reviews and their implications for future scales of assessments (resolution 43/223 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), which covered a review of five alternative income concepts considered for possible replacement of national income, as currently defined, as a basis for future scales of assessments and contained the results of the first phase of the Committee's comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology and annexes showing the step-by-step adjustments made to national income on the basis of the current methodology for the determination of the scale of assessments for 1989-1991, requested the Committee on Contributions to continue its work, including its consideration of ad hoc adjustments to the machine scale, making recommendations on possible adjustments to specified elements and factors of the existing methodology, its examination of the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology, and its exploration of alternative income concepts, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/197 A); and requested the Committee on Contributions to submit specific recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee (resolution 44/197 C).

At its forty-fifth session, 169/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee to

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169/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/45/11);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/902;

(c) Resolutions 45/256 A to C;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.3-5, 7-9, 12, 13, 15 and 52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

recommend to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, a scale of assessments whose period of applicability will then be decided by the Assembly and which is prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee contained in its report, taking into account: the debt adjustment approach used in the preparation of the scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, a low per capita income allowance formula adjusted in accordance with the evolution of the average world per capita income until 1989, and individual rates for the least developed countries which do not exceed their present level. The Committee was also requested to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales of assessments, in particular with regard to several specific aspects of the methodology, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/256 A).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/46/11 and Add.1).

117. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat

(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(c) Other personnel questions

The General Assembly has sought a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (II)). Since 1963, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions, which laid down the principles for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical and gender distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235, 38/231, 39/245, 40/258, 41/206, 43/224 and 44/185).

At its forty-fifth session, 170/ the General Assembly reiterated its full support for the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the

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170/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/45/541 and A/C.5/45/L.2;

(ii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/45/548;

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Organization and underlined its full respect for his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat in accordance with recommendation 41 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; reaffirmed, in accordance with the Charter, that the paramount consideration in the appointment, promotion, granting or reviewing of permanent contracts and career development of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and also reaffirmed that this consideration is fully compatible with the principle of equitable geographical distribution; urged the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments at all levels to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, bearing in mind also the need to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges; noted that the existing practice of holding national competitive examinations is a useful tool for recruitment, inter alia, from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to expedite the recruitment of candidates successful in national competitive examinations with a view to filling all posts committed to each examination with the shortest possible delay; requested the

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(iii) Amendments to the Staff Regulations: A/C.5/45/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1

(iv) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/45/10 and Corr.1;

(v) Administration of justice in the Secretariat: A/C.5/45/11;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/45/19;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/806;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/898 and Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/239 A to C, 45/240 and 45/259 and decision 45/452 (see also resolution 45/125);

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.15, 16, 19, 22, 24-28, 51 and 55;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.72 and 74.

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Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principles of equitable geographical distribution and rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons, and not to extend, as a rule, the service of Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General for a period exceeding 10 years, in accordance with recommendation 54 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; reaffirmed that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, and accordingly requested the Secretary-General, when making appointments to high-level and policy-formulating posts, to give equal opportunity to all Member States through the announcement of such posts to the extent possible, with due regard to the principles of the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and of equitable geographical distribution, bearing in mind that appointments are to be made at the discretion of the Secretary-General against specific selection criteria in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations; also requested the Secretary-General to pursue efforts towards the establishment of a comprehensive career development system for all categories of staff, bearing in mind the need to secure the highest standards of competence, efficiency and integrity and to promote mobility; urged the Secretary-General to strengthen the training and retraining capabilities of the Secretariat at all duty stations; requested the Secretary-General to continue the review of staff-management activities and of the cost of staff representation in order to establish a more coherent, transparent and cost-effective framework for staff-management activities; requested the Secretary-General to present, in the context of all future programme budgets, specific information concerning expenditures relating to staff union activities, including staffing costs; and requested the Secretary-General, within the framework of staff-management consultations, to stress the need to solve outstanding issues through regular channels so as to ensure the functioning of the Organization (resolution 45/239 A, sect. I).

The General Assembly affirmed that secondment is not in conflict with Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter; reaffirmed that secondment of staff from government service to the Secretariat can be beneficial both to the United Nations and Member States; endorsed the basic approach of the Secretary-General regarding secondment as set out in his report, and requested him to review the procedures for future secondment from government service, taking into account the legitimate interests of the Organization and of the government service and the individual concerned, and to submit appropriate amendments to the Staff Regulations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/239 A, sect. II).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the Assembly recognized the considerable progress achieved in the area of administration of justice, in particular the efficient functioning of the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board and the promulgation of a fully revised set of disciplinary rules; requested the Secretary-General to continue with reforms in the administration of justice in accordance wtih resolution 44/185 B and to establish by 1991 an effective system for informal settlements of staff grievances as well as a well-functioning disciplinary system; also requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the overall system of administration of justice, taking into account the concrete suggestions for the improvement of the system, inter alia, the establishment of an office of ombudsman and the functioning of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements and the Panel on Discrimination and other Grievances, made by Member States during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (resolution 45/239 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, to the extent possible to 35 per cent by 1995; also urged the Secretary-General, all things being equal and to the extent possible, to accord priority to the participation of women at the D-1 level and above, to 25 per cent of the total within the overall participation rate of women in 35 per cent of posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995; reiterated its request that the Secretary-General make every effort to increase the representation of women from developing countries, in particular at the D-1 level and above; also requested the Secretary-General to develop an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 be developed, incorporating as necessary the unfulfilled points of the 1985-1990 action programme; further requests the Secretary-General to include in the action programme (a) a comprehensive evaluation and analysis by the Secretariat of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization; (b) proposed measures to overcome the underrepresentation of women from certain Member States; and (c) a detailed programme of activities, including monitoring procedures; requested Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the participation of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations Secretariat, specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 45/239 C).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note, with grave concern of the report of the Secretary-General submitted on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the significant number of new cases of arrest and detention; deplored the increase in the number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy; affirmed that persistent obstruction of the exercise of the duties of officials constitutes an obstacle to the implementation of the mission entrusted by the Member States to the organizations of the United Nations system and may affect programme delivery; urged Member States and others responsible for the illegal detention of staff members to release them immediately; called upon all Member States to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment; affirmed that, in providing medical assistance, the use of independent medical teams should be considered; took note with concern of the restrictions on duty travel of officials; also took note with concern of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General related to taxation on salaries and emoluments; urged all Member States that have not yet become parties to the existing international legal instruments covering the question of privileges and immunities of officials to do so promptly; welcomed the advisory opinion of 15 December 1989 of the International Court of Justice on applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General, in compiling the information for incorporation into the reports on the subject to include, to the extent possible, the views of the Member States (resolution 45/240).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as set forth in the annex to the resolution (resolution 45/259).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat and list of staff (resolution 45/239 A);

(ii) System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff (resolutions 42/220 A and 45/239 A);

(iii) Competitive examination for posts at the P-3 level (resolution 45/239 A);

(iv) Issues relating to the career development system and to staff activities (resolutions 44/185 A and 45/239 A);

(v) Secondment from government service (resolution 45/239 A);

(vi) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (relates also to item 96) (resolution 45/239 C);

(vii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 45/240 and decision 44/440);

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(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (resolution 35/213);

(c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

118. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),*** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France),** Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),*** Mr. Anatoly M. Dryukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),* Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),** Mr. Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium),*** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia),*** Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is translated to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-fifth session 171/ the General Assembly (a) reaffirmed the central role of the Commission in the regulation and coordination of

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171/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 127):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/45/30 and Add.1);

conditions of service, including pensionable remuneration of all graded and ungraded staff, of the United Nations common system; endorsed the efforts of the Commission to maintain the integrity and unity of those conditions of service in order to strengthen the effectiveness of common system activities and to ensure equity of treatment of all staff; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General and to the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to make every effort to absorb in 1991 and thereafter a significant portion of any additional costs arising in respect of the regular budgets of all the organizations as a result of the comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories; (b) recalled section VIII of its resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, section II of its resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988, and section II of its resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989; reaffirmed the independence and impartiality of the Commission in the performance of its functions, as envisaged in article 6 of its statute; expressed its satisfaction with the establishment of a more active dialogue between the Commission and representatives of organizations and of staff, inter alia, through tripartite working groups; requested the Commission to continue to seek improvements in the format of its report, with a view to enhancing its clarity and making it more comprehensible; requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in preparing the report on the review of the functioning of the Commission in accordance with section II, paragraph 1, of resolution 44/198, to recommend alternative measures to improve the functioning of the Commission; (c) urged the Commission to continue its examination of the remuneration structure, in particular concerning the treatment of housing, and to report its findings to the General Assembly, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee; took note of the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the treatment of housing; requested the Commission, as a matter of urgency, to continue to take measures to improve the measurement of the housing element in the remuneration package; also requested

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(b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/45/9);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/45/23, A/C.5/45/24 and A/C.5/45/43;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/889;

(e) Resolution 45/241;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37 and 49;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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the Commission to establish a pilot project designed to simulate the operation of the proposals of the Commission in a limited number of duty stations in the field where valid housing comparisons are difficult or impossible, on the understanding that housing will remain within the post adjustment system in the meantime, and to report on the experience gained with that project to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; further requested the Commission to examine experience gained with the functioning of the current rental subsidy scheme for headquarters duty stations and to review its proposals for a revised rental subsidy scheme, contained in paragraph 95 (b) (iv) and (viii) of its report, taking into account views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the need to improve the rental subsidy scheme, without losing sight of the purpose of the scheme of facilitating the resettlement of new staff members and of encouraging mobility within the common system, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; decided to introduce, with effect from 1 January 1991, as a provisional arrangement, a revision to the current rental subsidy scheme at headquarters locations that provides for reimbursement over a seven-year period at the rate of 80 per cent for the first four years and 60 per cent, 40 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, for the three years thereafter; (d) urged the Commission to make the utmost effort to complete its review of dependency allowances and its study on expatriate entitlements granted to staff living in their home countries and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; invited the Commission to update the comparative overview of allowances on a regular basis; (e) requested the Commission to reconsider, in a comprehensive manner, the remuneration of staff of organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels, taking into account, inter alia, the remuneration levels of equivalent positions in the comparator civil service, representation and other allowances, housing arrangements and pensionable remuneration levels, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; (f) urged the governing bodies of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization to take the necessary measures to bring their salary scales into line with those of the other organizations of the common system, as recommended by the Commission; invited the Commission, with regard to its recommendation on non-pensionable cash awards to reward merit, to continue its review of performance evaluation systems in all organizations of the common system, with a view to ensuring that such systems are objective and transparent and can provide a sound basis for decisions on the proposed cash awards, as well as on within-grade increments and promotions, as indicated in section I.F, paragraph 3, of resolution 44/198; urged Member States to ensure that their representatives in the meetings of the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system are informed of the positions taken by the Commission and the General Assembly in respect of conditions of employment in the common system; took note of the recommendations being made by the Commission to the executive heads, as contained in paragraph 235 of its report; (g) recalled that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in

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comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained around the desirable mid-point over a period of time; recalled also that in section I.C, paragraph 5, of its resolution 44/198, it requested the Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in the calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115; noted the possibility of a freeze of post adjustment in 1991 for duty stations throughout the United Nations common system, as mentioned in the statement by the Administrative Committee on Coordination; and requested the Commission to continue to monitor the evolution of the margin and also the impact of the potential changes in the United States federal civil service pay levels, as a result of the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, and to submit recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, with a view to avoiding a prolonged freeze of post adjustment within the five-year period from the calendar year 1990; (h) approved, with effect from 1 March 1991, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to resolution 45/421 and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as reflected in annex II to the same resolution; reiterated its request to the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and, in particular, on the evolution of the mobility and hardship allowance in reference to equivalent allowances granted by the comparator and in relation to the base/floor salary itself; (i) invited those Member States that have not yet responded to the requests of the Chairman of the Commission for information concerning supplementary payments and deductions to do so; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the other organizations of the common system to take such measures and make such proposals as they consider appropriate in order to end such practices; requested the Commission to study the practice of supplementary payments and deductions and to propose measures to resolve this problem; (j) approved the changes to the maximum admissible levels of expenses incurred under the education grant in five currencies, as contained in paragraph 251 of the report of the Commission; (k) recalled its resolutions 41/207 of 11 December 1986, 42/221, 43/226 and 44/198, in which it drew the attention of the organizations of the United Nations common system to the recommendations of the Commission with respect to special measures for the recruitment of women, the need for organizations to submit proposals to the Commission for removing obstacles to equality in promotion prospects, and the importance of providing information on measures taken and the results achieved in improving the status of women in both the Professional and higher categories and the General Service and related categories in the secretariats of the organizations, and concerned at the slow and uneven progress made in these areas, invited the Commission, working together with the organizations of the common system and with the staff representatives, to examine specific and practical steps to translate the recommendations and requests recalled in the present section into action and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; (l) recalled articles 13 and 14 of the statute of the

Commission under which it is empowered to make recommendations on classification and other aspects of personnel policy, requested the Commission to resume its active consideration of these substantive areas; also requested the Commission, in elaborating common personnel practices, to study, among other questions, the practice of inter-agency secondment and transfer, the feasibility of creating common staff rosters along occupational lines and the consistent system-wide application of the Master Standard for classification; (m) noted the application of the salary scale of the General Service category in New York that was put into effect as of 1 October 1989, and decided that that scale should not constitute a precedent for future salary surveys; requested the Secretary-General to adjust the salaries of the General Service category in New York to levels consistent with best prevailing rates of remuneration as determined by the Commission in accordance with its mandate so that there is no disparity by the time of the next survey; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on procedures, whereby the Secretary-General and other executive heads could take measures regarding salary scales of the General Service category at variance with recommendations of the Commission, only after consultations with appropriate intergovernmental bodies and the Commission; noted that the Commission will review in 1991 the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations, and requested the Commission to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; (n) requested the Commission to consider the relativities between the terms and conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories and those in other categories, as well as the broader question of the recruitment and retention of staff (resolution 45/241).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/46/30);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General:

(i) Views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations;

(ii) Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the functioning of the Commission.

119. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the General Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third are nominated by the executive heads and one third are elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1990, the total number of participants was 58,263 and there were 30,901 periodic benefits in award.

At its forty-fifth session, 172/ the General Assembly (a) approved the following recommendations made by ICSC and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews:

(i) Income replacement in New York should continue to be used as the basis of the methodology for the determination of that scale;

172/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 128):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/45/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/45/7;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/45/22 and A/C.5/45/43;

(d) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/45/30 and Add.1);

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/699;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/880;

(g) Resolution 45/242;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37 and 48;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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(ii) The methodology used to establish the 1 April 1987 scale should continue to be used;

(iii) The scale of staff assessment in annex III of the report of ICSC should be used;

(iv) The interim adjustment procedure, as amended by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, should be continued;

(v) The procedure outlined in annex IV of the report of the Commission should be used for the calculation and reporting of the annual pensionable remuneration margin;

(vi) The income replacement ratios applicable over the three-year period ending on 31 December of the margin year should be calculated for the comparator and the United Nations system and reported to the General Assembly;

(vii) Following the annual review of the pensionable remuneration margin and the income replacement ratios, the Commission and the Board would report and make their respective recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly.

The Assembly approved an amendment to article 54 (b) to incorporate the 1 November 1990 scale of pensionable remuneration and the procedure for its automatic adjustment on the same date and by the same percentage as adjustments of the net remuneration in New York; requested the Commission in full cooperation with the Board to undertake in 1995 a further comprehensive review of the aspects referred to in (i) above and submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 45/242, sect. I); (b) expressed concern at the divergent practices that had emerged since 1984 in the common system in respect of the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials; requested the Commission, in full cooperation with the Pension Board, to review the methodology for the determination of such pensionable remuneration, including the executive heads of member organizations who are participants in the Pension Fund, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Board to recommend consequential changes in the Regulations of the Fund; and invited the governing bodies and executive heads of the member organizations of the Fund to cooperate with the Commission and the Board (resolution 45/242, sect. II); (c) took note of the intention of the Commission to undertake in 1991, in full cooperation with the Pension Board, a comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and other locally recruited categories; and requested the Commission, in full cooperation with the Board, to present recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/242, sect. III); (d) took note of the modifications of the pension adjustment system considered by the Board, in the light of the expiration on 31 December 1990 of the interim measure approved by the Assembly in its resolution 42/222, and of the arrangements made by the Board to continue its efforts to develop a long-term approach to the determination of the initial local currency pension; approved the transitional measures recommended by the Board in paragraph 114 of its report and the consequential change in the pension adjustment system; and requested the Board to give priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the need to safeguard the financial health of the Fund, while responding to the problems caused by currency exchange rate fluctuations, and to submit recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and invited the governing bodies of the Fund's other member organizations to refrain from seeking to establish for their own staff additional pension entitlements (resolution 45/242, sect. IV); (e) took note of the information provided in paragraphs 188 and 189 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the International Labour Organisation Administrative Tribunal Judgement No. 990 and the request by the Director-General of ILO for assistance by the Board in the implementation of that judgement; concurred with the views of the Board that the assistance requested should be provided only if the conditions specified by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in that paragraph are met; and urged the Governing Body of ILO in considering possible amendments of article 3.1.1 of its Staff Regulations, to ensure that the text it eventually adopts corresponds to the provisions made in the staff regulations of the Fund's other member organizations which define pensionable remuneration by direct reference to its definition in the Fund's Regulations, so that pensionable remuneration would be defined uniformly for the staff of all the member organizations of the Fund (resolution 45/242, sect. V); (f) took note of the other matters considered in the report of the Pension Board (resolution 45/242, sect. VI); and (g) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund; and requested Member States that did not currently grant tax exemption on investments of the Fund to make all possible efforts to permit such exemptions (resolution 45/242, sect. VII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/46/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-fifth session, 173/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $20,208,000 gross ($19,698,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive; decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $20,679,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 May 1991, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $20,679,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 6 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $3,446,500 gross ($3,366,500 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1991, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 679 (1990), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and decided that the surplus balance as at 31 December 1989 in the amount of $2,017,408 shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council subsequent to 31 May 1991 (resolution 45/243).

On 30 November 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1991 (resolution 679 (1990)). On 30 May 1991, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1991 (resolution 695 (1991)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 45/243);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

173/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 129):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/45/716;

(ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/45/802;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/832;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/45/895 and A/45/896;

(d) Resolutions 45/243 and 45/244;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.44 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $144,012,000 gross ($141,672,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991, inclusive; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,789,000 gross ($12,557,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 659 (1990), decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $144,012,000 gross ($141,672,000 net) among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 6 of the resolution; and decided also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $21,897,147, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly (resolution 45/244).

On 31 July 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1991 (resolution 659 (1990)). On 30 January 1991, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 31 July 1991 (resolution 684 (1991)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 45/244);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

121. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) was established by the Security Council on 9 August 1988, for a period of six months (resolution 619 (1988)). On 8 February 1989, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a further period of seven months and 22 days, that is, until 30 September 1989 (resolution 631 (1989)). On 29 September 1989, the Security Council extended the mandate for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 March 1990 (resolution 642 (1989)).

At its forty-fifth session, 174/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of $29,800,000 gross ($29,000,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 and to apportion this amount in accorordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $9,823,000 gross ($9,503,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1990 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $7,274,000 gross ($6,946,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the resolution; decided to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for to its forty-sixth session; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIIMOG at a rate not to exceed $3,475,000 gross ($3,269,000 net) per month, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of two months authorized under its resolution 676 (1990), the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; approved the special arrangements for UNIIMOG contained in paragraph 15 of the resolution with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 45/245).

On 27 September 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of two months until 30 November 1990 (resolution 671 (1990)). On 28 November 1990, the Council extended the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of two months, that is, until 31 January 1991 (resolution 676 (1990)). On 31 January 1991, the Council further extended the mandate of UNIIMOG for one month, that is, until 28 February 1991 (resolution 685 (1991)). On 26 February 1991, the Secretary-General recommended in a letter to the Council (S/22279) that the mandate of UNIIMOG not be extended further. The recommendation was accepted by the Council in a letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Council's President to the Secretary-General (S/22280).

174/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 130):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/847;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/897;

(c) Resolution 45/245;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.49 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIIMOG (resolution 45/245);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

122. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

The Security Council, by its adoption of resolution 626 (1988) on 20 December 1988, decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989.

At its forty-fifth session, [175] the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNAVEM in full and on time; decided, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of UNAVEM, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as might be called for until its forty-sixth session; decided also to appropriate $4,381,900 for the operation of UNAVEM for the 12-month period from 3 January to 2 August 1991, and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion this amount among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 to 10 of the resolution; invited voluntary contribution to UNAVEM both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section A of resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989; approved the request of the Secretary-General that he proceed with the disposition of the assets of UNAVEM as indicated in paragraph 7 of the resolution (resolution 45/246).

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[175] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 131):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/718;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/827;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/882;

(d) Resolution 45/246;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.42 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM (resolution 45/246);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

123. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

By its resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General and his explanatory statement (S/20412 and S/20457) for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia and decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 in its original and definitive form. The Council, in adopting resolution 435 (1978), had, *inter alia*, decided to establish under its authority the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of UNTAG, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as might be called for until its forty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a detailed performance report on the budget of the group, in accordance with the observations made by the Advisory Committee in its report, in particular those made in paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof (resolution 44/191).

At its forty-fifth session, [176] the General Assembly decided to retain item 132, "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group", on its agenda for consideration at the resumed session in April 1991 (decision 45/455).

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[176] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 132):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/997 and Corr.1;

(b) Decision 45/455;

(c) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.49;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

By its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, under its authority, for a period of six months. On 27 March 1990, the Council decided to authorize, on a contingency basis, an enlargement of the mandate of ONUCA in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance (resolution 650 (1990)). On 20 April 1990, the Council approved the addition of new tasks to the ONUCA mandate on the basis of the Secretary-General's letter (S/21257) of 19 April 1990 and his statement (S/21259) to the Council on the same date (resolution 653 (1990)). On 4 May 1990, the Council extended the mandate of ONUCA for a further period of six months from 7 May to 7 November 1990 (resolution 654 (1990)). On 8 June 1990, the Council decided that the ONUCA tasks of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the Nicaraguan resistance would be extended on the understanding that those tasks will lapse with the completion of the demobilization process not later than 29 June 1990 (resolution 656 (1990)).

At its forty-fifth session, 177/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $27,144,600 gross ($26,377,000 net) for the operation of ONUCA for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1990 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $19,410,200 for the operation of ONUCA for the period from 7 November 1990 to 7 May 1991, inclusive; decided also as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion the amount of $19,410,200 in accordance with paragraphs 6 to 8 and 10 to 12 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed $2,730,000 gross ($2,633,000 net) per month, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1991, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the

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177/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 133):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/833;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/867;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/892;

(d) Resolution 45/247;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 675 (1990), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to ONUCA in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section A of resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that ONUCA is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy (resolution 45/247).

On 5 November 1990, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of ONUCA, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a period of six months, that is, until 7 May 1991 (resolution 675 (1990)). On 6 May 1991, the Council extended the mandate of the Group for a further period of six months, until 7 November 1991 (resolution 691 (1991)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUCA (resolution 45/247);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

125. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (decision 43/455).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session providing further information on economies of scale, start-up problems, the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items, the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations, and problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations (resolution 44/192 A); also requested the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to make the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States, to complete the review of the rates of reimbursement on receipt of the outstanding information and to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, his report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, and to include in each of his reports on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations relevant information on the status of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States (resolution 44/192 C).

At its forty-fifth session, 178/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on its agenda for consideration at the resumed session in April 1991 (decision 45/455).

126. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until 1971 and thereafter at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second and forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148 and 44/28).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to appoint the following 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1988: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire.

178/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 134):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/493 and Add.1, A/45/502 and A/45/582;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/801;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/903;

(d) Decision 45/455;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.40-43 and 52;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.72.

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At its forty-fourth session, 179/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1990 and 1991 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of (a) a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1990 and 1991, at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship each in 1990 and 1991, under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; (c) assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1990 and 1991; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990 and 1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years; and also requested the Secretary-General to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all other official languages in addition to English and French within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly (resolution 44/28).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/28);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (Appointment of States members of the Advisory Committee).

179/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 138):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/712;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/761;

(c) Resolution 44/28;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.43, 44, 46 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

127. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members. The membership of the Committee was as follows: Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, welcomed the results achieved by the Committee during its session held in 1979; adopted the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; unequivocally condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed to States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism; urged all States to cooperate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists; recognized that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the

Assembly and the Secretary-General should pay special attention to all situations, including, inter alia, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and might endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism and to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/145).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; re-endorsed the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to the Assembly relating to practical measures of cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/109).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; called upon all States to take all appropriate measures, as recommended by ICAO and as set forth in relevant international conventions, to prevent terrorist attacks against civil aviation transport and other forms of public transport; requested IMO to study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the above recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/61).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly unequivocally condemned as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security; called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; urged all States to take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism; appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to resolution 42/159; urged all States not to allow any circumstances to obstruct the application of appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of international terrorism covered by those conventions; further urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; welcomed the efforts undertaken by ICAO aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with international air security conventions, and its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation; also welcomed the work undertaken by IMO on the problem of terrorism on board or against ships, and the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf; requested the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures could usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the resolution; and further requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the above recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; considered that nothing in the resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support (resolution 42/159).

At its forty-fourth session, 180/ the General Assembly unequivocally condemned, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security; called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; urged all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular: (a) to prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subsersive acts directed against other States and their citizens; (b) to ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts; (c) to endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis; (d) to cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism; (e) to take promptly, all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions; appealed to all States that have not yet done so, to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to resolution 44/29; urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held; called upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking

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180/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 139):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/456 and Add.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/398-S/20736;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/762;

(d) Resolution 44/29;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.17-23 and 48;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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and abduction; expressed concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights; welcomed the efforts undertaken by ICAO aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomed its adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation; also welcomed the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf; urged ICAO to intensify its work on devising an international regime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection; requested the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the resolution; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, as well as on proposals made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and considered that nothing in the resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions (resolution 44/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/29).

128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development

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law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee, to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNITAR and in coordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR, requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, particularly of the progress report prepared by UNITAR, of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments, of the views submitted by States and the report of the Panel of Experts, requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order; and urged Member States to submit their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of progressive development of the relevant principles and norms of international law, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly with a view to making a final decision after taking into account all the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolutions 40/67 and 41/73).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reiterated the basic provisions of its resolutions 40/67 and 41/73 and recommended that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly (resolution 42/149).

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At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, 181/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, and to include the proposals received in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, respectively; and recommended that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework that would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (resolutions 43/162 and 44/30).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/162 and 44/30).

129. United Nations Decade of International Law

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purpose of the Decade should be, inter alia: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at

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181/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 140):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/455 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/763;

(c) Resolution 44/30;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.15 and 16;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade (resolution 44/23).

At its forty-fifth session, 182/ the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade as an integral part of resolution 45/40; invited all international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the Assembly at the forty-sixth session, or, at the latest, the forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the programme; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 45/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/40).

130. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a* of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

182/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 138):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/430 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Working Group of the United Nations Decade of International Law: A/C.6/45/L.45;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/733;

(d) Resolution 45/40;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.39-42 and 44;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-first session (decision 41/308) and the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1991, were elected: Mr. Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi (Iraq), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Yuri G. Barsegov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. J. Alan Beesley (Canada), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), Mr. Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America), Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya), Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland), Mr. P. S. Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Paul Reuter (France), 183/ Mr. Emmanuel J. Roucounas (Greece), Mr. César Sepulveda Gutierrez (Mexico), Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China), Mr. Luis Solari Tudela (Peru), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-fifth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session: recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments,

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183/ In May 1990, the Commission elected Mr. Alain Pellet (France) to succeed Mr. Paul Reuter, who passed away in April 1990.

184/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/469;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/735;

(d) Resolution 45/41;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.23-29 and 45;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 3 to 8 in paragraph 9 of its report; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work; requested the International Law Commission: (a) to consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, inter alia, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; (b) to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; invited the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to request a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work; decided that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission; recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly commence on 28 October 1991; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 552 of its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; also took note of the intention of the International Law Commission, expressed in paragraph 548 of its report, to allow for two weeks of concentrated work in the Drafting Committee at the beginning of the forty-third session and requested the International Law Commission to report on the results of that arrangement; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; urged Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its cooperation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were urgently needed for the holding of

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the seminars, and expressed the hope that every effort would continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 45/41).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10) (resolution 45/41).

131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the forty-third session (decision 43/307). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

> Argentina,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Canada,** Chile,* China,** Costa Rica,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,** Egypt,** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Hungary,* India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lesotho,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mexico,** Morocco,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,* Togo,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay* and Yugoslavia.*

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1992.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

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At its forty-fifth session, 185/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commission's secretariat, to prepare a report with a view to analysing possible ways by which assistance could be given to developing countries that are members of the Commission, in particular least developed countries, so that they may attend meetings of the Commission and its working groups, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; repeated its invitation to those States which had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission (resolution 45/42).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/46/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

185/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 141):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/45/17);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/736;

(c) Resolution 45/42;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.3-5 and 43;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

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132. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

At its forty-fourth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session", the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, with due regard for the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, and taking note of the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work; decided to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" (resolution 44/36).

At its forty-fifth session, 186/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the useful informal consultations that had been held during that session to study the draft articles and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect, and took note of the oral report of the

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186/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 143):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/738;

(b) Resolution 45/43;

(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.43 and 45;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

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Chairman of the Sixth Committee on those consultations; and decided that those informal consultations would be resumed at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly (resolution 45/43).

No advance documentation expected.

133. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

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At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170 and 44/37).

At its forty-fifth session, 187/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1991: (a) to accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context: (i) to endeavour to complete its consideration of the proposal on fact-finding

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187/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 144):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/45/33);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/728;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/739;

(d) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991): A/C.5/45/34 (relates also to item 118);

(e) Resolutions 45/44, 45/45 and decision 45/311;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.31;

(g) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.10-17 and 34;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

by the United Nations in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to submitting its conclusions, in an appropriate form, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; (ii) to consider the proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that were submitted to the Special Committee during its session in 1990, as well as those which might be submitted to it at its session in 1991; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context: (i) to consider proposals relating to this question that might be submitted to the Special Committee; (ii) to consider the final text of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States with a view to recommending its publication to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work; and requested the Secretary-General to complete the work on the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee and to submit it, in its final form, to the Special Committee at its session in 1991 (resolution 45/44).

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, approved the conclusions of the Special Committee as set forth in the annex to resolution 45/44; and decided that the conclusions would be reproduced as an annex to its rules of procedure (resolution 45/45).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 4-22 February 1991. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/46/33).

134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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At its forty-fifth session, 188/ the General Assembly considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and its hope that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; urged the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971 (resolution 45/46).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/46/26).

135. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

By a letter dated 2 April 1990 (A/45/141), the Chargés d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Austria and Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

188/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/45/26);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/740;

(c) Resolution 45/46;

(d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.44;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

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At its forty-fifth session, 189/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations had played, for over two decades, and would continue to play an essential role in promoting cooperation and understanding among States, by creating favourable conditions for the activities of consular posts and for the conduct of consular relations; took note with interest of the proposal concerning the elaboration of an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of other States parties to the Convention on the proposal and on the procedure to be followed in considering the question, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/47).

136. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission (see also item 130) should complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United Nations that had competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause (resolution 31/97).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation (resolution 32/151).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly had before it the final text of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, together with the recommendation that they should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly invited all States, organs of the United Nations that had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the Commission's report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take decisions, and requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be

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189/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 146):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/741;

(b) Resolution 45/47;

(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.20-22;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

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recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-fifth session, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 33/139, sect. II).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139, to circulate them before the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly and to bring up to date their analytical compilation (resolution 35/161).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of the United Nations that had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1983, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139; and decided to consider the substance of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, together with any amendments thereto, at its thirty-eighth session with a view to taking a decision thereon (resolution 36/111).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses and the report of the Secretary-General containing the comments and observations submitted by States, organs of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and interested organs of the United Nations, as well as interested intergovernmental organizations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 31 March 1985, any written comments and observations that they deemed appropriate on chapter I of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, in particular on: the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission; provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take a decision; and any other aspects of problems relating to most-favoured-nation clauses that Governments could have considered relevant in view of recent developments of international practice, including the recommendation of the Commission on the conclusion of a convention; also requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on most-favoured-nation clauses and on the forum for future discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee, including the suggestion to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee after one of the existing working groups accomplished its mandate; further required him to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing the comments and observations received pursuant to the resolution with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (resolution 38/127).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, interested organs of the United Nations and interested intergovernmental organizations to review the questions related to the most-favoured-nation clauses and the draft articles thereon so that the Assembly, at its forty-third session, might decide on the action to be taken on the draft articles; requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and interested organs of the United Nations, as well as interested intergovernmental organizations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 31 March 1988, any written comments and observations that they deemed appropriate on the substance of the draft articles; also requested him to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on most-favoured-nation clauses and on the forum for future discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee, including the suggestion to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee after one of the existing working groups accomplished its mandate; and further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing the comments and observations received, with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed (resolution 40/65).

At its forty-third session, 190/ the General Assembly took note of the complexity of codification or progressive development of the international law on most-favoured-nation clauses; and considered that additional time should be given to Governments for thorough study of draft articles and for determining their respective positions on the most appropriate procedure for future work, including the forum for further discussion (decision 43/429).

No advance documentation expected.

137. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the

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190/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/526;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/879;

(c) Decision 43/429;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.13 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly deemed it appropriate to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as of other proposals and ideas that had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 38/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/78).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Subcommittee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee during those sessions; and to continue and complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a subcommittee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first and forty-second sessions (decision 40/419 and resolution 41/84).

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At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, 191/ the General Assembly again took note of the report of the Subcommittee on Good-Neighbourliness; and decided to continue and to complete at its forty-third and forty-fifth sessions respectively, on the basis of its resolutions and the reports of the Subcommittee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a subcommittee on good-neighbourliness (resolutions 42/158 and 43/171 A and B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/402).

No advance documentation expected.

191/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 136):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/887;

(b) Resolutions 43/171 A and B;

(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.43, 44, 48, 49 and 51;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 a/	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 a/	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 a/	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 a/	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 a/	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 a/	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 a/	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 a/	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 a/	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 a/	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

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Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 a/	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 a/	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 a/	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 a/	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 a/	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 a/	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983 a/	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984 a/	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985 a/	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986 a/	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987 a/	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988 a/	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina

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Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Forty-fourth	1989 a/	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990 a/	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta

Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria

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Emergency special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

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ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)

A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
		Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	

A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutierrez (Costa Rica)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
		Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
		Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

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B. Special Political Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
		Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
		Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
		Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
		Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)

C. Second Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)

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D. Third Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul-Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	

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E. Fourth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborio (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) M. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Brist (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

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F. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
		Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Flor de Rodriguez (Venezuela)
		Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada)	Mr. Etien Ninov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)

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G. Sixth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Victor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José Maria Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martinez-Gondra (Argentina)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
		Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	

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ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

	Sessions																																												
Member States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Algeria																																						x							
Antigua and Barbuda																																												x	
Australia					x								x				x					x									x					x									
Austria																					x								x								x								
Bahamas																																								x					
Bahrain																														x					x				x				x		
Bangladesh																														x									x						
Barbados																								x						x										x					
Belgium																	x									x												x							
Benin																						x														x					x				
Bhutan																																	x					x							
Bolivia																					x														x				x					x	
Botswana																																				x						x			
Brazil				x										x											x																x				x
Brunei Darussalam																																												x	
Bulgaria															x			x					x							x									x						
Burkina Faso																																					x			x					
Burundi																				x						x							x					x							
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																		x							x				
Cameroon																		x										x						x								x			
Canada															x								x										x					x							x
Central African Republic																				x									x																
Chad																									x						x								x						
Chile																					x			x																					
Colombia																	x										x																		
Comoros																																										x			
Congo																																					x							x	
Costa Rica																x					x					x								x						x				x	
Côte d'Ivoire																													x														x		
Cuba		x																												x						x			x						
Cyprus																x		x			x						x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x										x							
Denmark																								x								x											x		
Djibouti																																							x						
Dominican Republic																						x									x										x				
Ecuador									x				x									x			x							x			x								x		
Egypt							x																																						x
El Salvador											x							x															x										x		
Ethiopia										x																	x							x											
Fiji																												x					x								x				x
Gabon																					x											x								x					
Gambia																																												x	
Germany a/																													x		x														

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

a/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany". The former German Democratic Republic held the office of Vice-President at the thirty-first session, in 1976.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ghana																x								x				x											x						x
Greece																x					x					x									x										
Guatemala																				x												x							x						
Guinea																	x						x								x														
Guinea-bissau																																											x		
Guyana																							x					x						x				x							
Haiti																	x										x		x								x								
Honduras							x																					x																	x
Hungary																					x					x									x										
Iceland																		x				x					x							x					x						
India											x																																		
Indonesia													x											x								x				x									x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x																					x	
Iraq						x															x				x																			x	
Israel								x																																					
Italy											x																												x						
Jamaica																									x												x								
Japan															x											x					x														
Jordan																	x					x		x																		x			
Kenya																									x								x							x					
Kuwait																				x																	x							x	
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x																							
Lebanon																							x						x									x							x
Lesotho																																x		x						x					
Liberia																																						x							
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x						x				x				x		x		
Luxembourg										x														x																				x	
Madagascar																	x															x													
Malawi																								x											x										
Malaysia																				x																			x		x				
Mali																																					x								
Malta																									x															x			x		
Mauritania																						x					x															x			
Mauritius																									x										x										x
Mexico		x	x					x								x													x							x									
Mongolia																								x						x					x							x			
Morocco														x						x																x			x					x	
Mozambique																														x											x				x
Myanmar									x					x																															
Nepal													x									x			x				x									x					x		
Netherlands													x			x												x				x										x			
New Zealand																											x																		
Nicaragua																						x							x		x						x					x			
Niger																x																			x										
Nigeria																								x																					
Norway																														x														x	
Oman																															x				x						x				
Pakistan				x									x		x																			x		x		x		x					
Panama															x									x							x			x		x									

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Papua New Guinea																																		x		x								x	
Paraguay												x								x							x															x			
Peru																							x			x				x		x													
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x								x			x					
Poland			x																	x													x											x	
Portugal																																										x			
Qatar																																	x				x			x					
Romania														x			x												x						x					x					
Rwanda																					x						x									x					x				x
Saint Lucia																																													x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																										x			
Sao Tome and Principe																																											x		
Senegal																					x				x					x			x		x					x					x
Seychelles																																				x									
Sierra Leone																				x						x						x						x			x				
Singapore																																		x				x				x			
Somalia																		x																x							x				
South Africa	x													x																															
Spain												x								x								x					x												
Sri Lanka												x																x														x			
Sudan															x							x				x					x							x						x	
Suriname																																									x				
Swaziland																																						x					x		
Sweden														x									x													x					x				
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x															x			
Thailand																																			x								x		
Togo																							x											x		x			x			x			
Trinidad and Tobago																					x												x												
Tunisia												x																x		x					x					x		x			
Turkey														x				x													x			x			x				x				
Uganda																							x					x									x								
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																									x											x									
United Arab Emirates																												x																	x
United Republic of Tanzania																						x									x												x		
Uruguay													x																																
Vanuatu																																											x		
Venezuela	x					x									x											x												x							
Yemen b/																										x						x		x			x		x	x					
Yugoslavia							x																	x																			x		x
Zaire																					x									x					x										
Zambia																										x			x								x								
Zimbabwe																																			x									x	

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

b/ The former Democratic Yemen held the office of Vice-President at the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the thirty-second session, in 1977, the thirty-seventh session, in 1982, and the fortieth session, in 1985.

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ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

	Years																																														
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Algeria																							x	x																			x	x			
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x															x	x				
Australia	x	x									x	x																x	x											x	x						
Austria																												x	x																	x	x
Bangladesh																																		x	x												
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x																			x	x
Benin																															x	x															
Bolivia																			x	x													x	x													
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x																				x	x			
Bulgaria																					x	x																			x	x					
Burkina Faso																																							x	x							
Burundi																									x	x																					
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																													x	x																	
Cameroon																													x	x																	
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x									x	x											x	x		
Chile							x	x								x	x																														
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x																			x	x		
Congo																																									x	x					
Costa Rica																													x	x																	
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x																									x	x	
Cuba				x	x						x	x																																	x	x	
Czechoslovakia																			x														x	x													
Denmark								x	x													x	x																	x	x						
Ecuador					x	x									x	x																														x	x
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x																						x	x							
Ethiopia																						x	x																					x	x		
Finland																								x	x																			x	x		
Gabon																																	x	x													
Germany a/																																x	x		x	x						x	x				
Ghana																	x	x																							x	x					
Greece							x	x																																							
Guinea																											x	x																			
Guyana																														x	x						x	x									
Hungary																							x	x																							
India					x	x																x	x				x	x				x	x						x	x						x	x
Indonesia																												x	x																		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																																				
Iraq												x	x																x	x																	
Ireland																	x																			x	x										
Italy														x	x											x	x			x	x											x	x				
Jamaica																																		x	x												
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x			x	x					x	x					x	x				
Jordan																				x	x																x	x									
Kenya																												x	x																		
Kuwait																																	x	x													
Lebanon								x	x																																						
Liberia																x																															
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																															x	x															
Madagascar																																								x	x						
Malaysia																				x																								x	x		
Mali																					x	x																									

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a/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany". The former German Democratic Republic served as a non-permanent member of the Council in 1980 and 1981.

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ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																													
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Malta																																						x	x								
Mauritania																													x	x																	
Mauritius																																x	x														
Mexico	x																																		x	x											
Morocco																		x	x																												
Nepal																								x	x																		x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x																		x								
New Zealand									x	x											x																										
Nicaragua																									x	x												x	x								
Niger																																			x	x											
Nigeria																					x	x											x	x													
Norway				x	x													x	x															x	x												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x							x	x						x	x								
Panama													x	x													x	x			x	x				x	x										
Paraguay																							x	x																							
Peru										x	x																	x	x										x	x							
Philippines												x						x																	x	x											
Poland	x	x													x										x	x											x	x									
Portugal																																		x	x												
Romania																	x														x	x													x	x	
Senegal																							x	x																			x	x			
Sierra Leone																									x	x																					
Somalia																										x	x																				
Spain																								x	x											x	x										
Sri Lanka															x	x													x	x																	
Sudan																											x	x																			
Sweden												x	x																	x	x																
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x																					
Thailand																																								x	x						
Togo																																					x	x									
Trinidad and Tobago																																								x	x						
Tunisia														x	x																				x	x											
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x																															
Uganda																					x															x	x										
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic			x	x																																			x	x							
United Arab Emirates																																									x	x					
United Republic of Tanzania																														x	x																
Uruguay																				x	x																										
Venezuela																	x	x														x	x								x	x					
Yemen																																													x	x	
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x	x															x	x			
Zaire																																					x	x							x	x	
Zambia																								x	x									x	x								x				
Zimbabwe																																						x	x							x	x

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

	Years																																															
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Afghanistan														x	x	x															x	x	x															
Algeria																			x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x	
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
Austria																		x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x
Bahamas																																			x	x	x							x	x	x		
Bahrain																																													x	x	x	
Bangladesh																															x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x						
Barbados																																		x	x	x												
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
Belize																																										x	x	x				
Benin																				x	x	x															x	x	x									
Bolivia																											x	x	x		x	x	x									x	x	x				
Botswana																																						x	x	x						x	x	x
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x							x	x	x											x	x	x	
Burundi																											x	x	x							x	x	x										
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		x	x	x																																x	x	x			x	x	x					
Cameroon																				x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Central African Republic																																	x	x	x													
Chad																							x	x	x																							
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x
China a/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Colombia	x																x	x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Congo																							x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x								
Costa Rica													x	x	x																								x	x	x							
Côte d'Ivoire																													x	x	x																	
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x			
Cyprus																																		x	x	x												
Czechoslovakia	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x												x	x	x		
Djibouti																																						x	x	x	x	x	x					
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																					x	x	x													
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x	
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																	x	x	x										x	x	x					
El Salvador																x	x	x																														
Ethiopia																x	x	x											x	x	x	x			x	x	x											
Fiji																													x	x						x	x	x										
Finland												x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x					
Germany b/																													x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

a/ By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, decided:

> "... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

b/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany". The former German Democratic Republic also served as a member of the Council from 1974 to 1976, 1979 to 1981, 1983 to 1988 and 1990.

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ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Ghana																									x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x			
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
Guatemala																						x	x	x					x	x																		
Guinea																													x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti																										x	x	x												x	x	x						
Hungary																										x	x	x					x	x	x													
Iceland																																								x	x	x						
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x												x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x															x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	
Iraq																			x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		
Ireland																							x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x			
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		
Jamaica																								x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan																x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x		
Kenya																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x		
Kuwait																						x	x	x																								
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x								
Lesotho																																	x	x	x								x	x	x			
Liberia																													x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x			
Luxembourg																				x	x	x																x	x	x								
Madagascar																										x	x	x																				
Malawi																																			x	x	x											
Malaysia																										x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x
Mali																												x	x	x							x	x	x									
Malta																																	x	x	x													
Mauritania																																x	x	x														
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	
Mongolia																												x	x	x																		
Morocco																					x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Mozambique																																									x	x	x					
Nepal																																			x	x	x											
Netherlands	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Nicaragua																																				x	x	x						x	x	x		
Niger																										x	x	x																				
Nigeria																															x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Oman																																										x	x	x				
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	
Panama																					x	x	x																		x	x	x					
Papua New Guinea																																							x	x	x							
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x					
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Portugal																															x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
Qatar																																					x	x	x									
Romania c/																				x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Rwanda																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Saint Lucia																																					x	x	x									
Saudi Arabia																																						x	x	x			x	x	x			
Senegal																	x	x	x										x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x	x	x	x					
Somalia																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x

c/ See section II, item 15 (b).

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ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Spain														x	x	x												x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x				
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				
Suriname																																						x	x	x								
Swaziland																																					x	x	x									
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x						x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Syrian Arab Republic																																x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x
Thailand																													x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		
Togo																															x	x	x													x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago																												x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x							
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																															x	x	x										x	x	x		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Arab Emirates																																	x	x	x													
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x													
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Uruguay						x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x																x	x	x				
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Yemen d/																													x	x	x	x																
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Zaire																										x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Zambia																													x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x		
Zimbabwe																																								x	x	x						

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d/ The former Democratic Yemen also served as a member of the Council from 1974 to 1976.

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ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																												
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Afghanistan		x																																											
Albania											x																																		
Algeria																		x																											
Angola																																x													
Antigua and Barbuda																																					x								
Argentina	x																																												
Australia	x																																												
Austria											x																																		
Bahamas																													x																
Bahrain																											x																		
Bangladesh																														x															
Barbados																						x																							
Belgium	x																																												
Belize																																					x								
Benin																x																													
Bhutan																											x																		
Bolivia	x																																												
Botswana																						x																							
Brazil	x																																												
Brunei Darussalam																																								x					
Bulgaria											x																																		
Burkina Faso																x																													
Burundi																		x																											
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																												
Cambodia											x																																		
Cameroon																x																													
Canada	x																																												
Cape Verde																															x														
Central African Republic																x																													
Chad																x																													
Chile	x																																												
China	x																																												
Colombia	x																																												
Comoros																															x														
Congo																x																													
Costa Rica	x																																												
Côte d'Ivoire																x																													
Cuba	x																																												
Cyprus																x																													
Czechoslovakia	x																																												
Denmark	x																																												
Djibouti																																	x												
Dominica																																		x											
Dominican Republic	x																																												
Ecuador	x																																												
Egypt	x																																												
El Salvador	x																																												
Equatorial Guinea																								x																					
Ethiopia	x																																												
Fiji																										x																			
Finland											x																																		
France	x																																												
Gabon																x																													
Gambia																					x																								

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	Year of admission																																													
Member States	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Germany a/																													x																	
Ghana													x																																	
Greece	x																																													
Grenada																														x																
Guatemala	x																																													
Guinea														x																																
Guinea-Bissau																														x																
Guyana																						x																								
Haiti	x																																													
Honduras	x																																													
Hungary											x																																			
Iceland		x																																												
India	x																																													
Indonesia						x																																								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x																																													
Iraq	x																																													
Ireland											x																																			
Israel					x																																									
Italy											x																																			
Jamaica																		x																												
Japan												x																																		
Jordan											x																																			
Kenya																			x																											
Kuwait																			x																											
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																																			
Lebanon	x																																													
Lesotho																						x																								
Liberia	x																																													
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																																			
Liechtenstein																																														x
Luxembourg	x																																													
Madagascar																x																														
Malawi																				x																										
Malaysia													x																																	
Maldives																					x																									
Mali																x																														
Malta																				x																										
Mauritania																	x																													
Mauritius																								x																						
Mexico	x																																													
Mongolia																	x																													
Morocco												x																																		
Mozambique																															x															
Myanmar				x																																										
Namibia																																														x
Nepal											x																																			
Netherlands	x																																													
New Zealand	x																																													
Nicaragua	x																																													
Niger																x																														
Nigeria																x																														
Norway	x																																													
Oman																											x																			
Pakistan			x																																											

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a/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																												
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Panama	x																																												
Papua New Guinea																															x															
Paraguay	x																																												
Peru	x																																												
Philippines	x																																												
Poland	x																																												
Portugal											x																																		
Qatar																											x																		
Romania											x																																		
Rwanda																		x																											
Saint Kitts and Nevis																																							x						
Saint Lucia																																			x										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																				x									
Samoa																																x													
Sao Tome and Principe																															x															
Saudi Arabia	x																																												
Senegal																x																														
Seychelles																																x													
Sierra Leone																	x																												
Singapore																					x																								
Solomon Islands																																		x											
Somalia																x																														
South Africa	x																																												
Spain											x																																		
Sri Lanka											x																																		
Sudan												x																																	
Suriname																															x															
Swaziland																								x																						
Sweden		x																																											
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																												
Thailand		x																																											
Togo																x																														
Trinidad and Tobago																		x																											
Tunisia												x																																	
Turkey	x																																												
Uganda																		x																											
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																												
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x																																												
United Arab Emirates																												x																	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																												
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																												
United States of America	x																																												
Uruguay	x																																												
Vanuatu																																					x								
Venezuela	x																																												
Viet Nam																																	x												
Yemen			x																																										
Yugoslavia	x																																												
Zaire																x																														
Zambia																				x																									
Zimbabwe																																				x									

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ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	Item of preliminary list
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	65
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	127
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	72
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	18 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	103
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	126
Board of Auditors	18 (c)
Commission against Apartheid in Sports	37
Commission on Human Settlements	78 (g)
Committee against Torture	99
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	17 (e)
Committee on Conferences	18 (i)
Committee on Contributions	18 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	99
Committee on Information	75
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	134
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	96
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	93

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Organ	Item of preliminary list
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	33
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	71
Committee on the Rights of the Child	99
Conference on Disarmament	60
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A

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Forty-sixth session

ANNOTATED AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which brings up to date the information contained in the annotated preliminary list (A/46/100), has been prepared in conformity with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to General Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. Since the issue of the annotated preliminary list on 17 June 1991, the following documents relating to the agenda have been circulated:

(a) Provisional agenda (see item 8);

(b) Requests for the inclusion of supplementary items (see items 15 (c), 141, 142 and 143);

(c) Supplementary list (see item 8);

(d) Memorandum by the Secretary-General (see item 8);

(e) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (see item 144).

II. ANNOTATED AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

The General Assembly has appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Belgium, Belize, Chile, China, Lesotho, Singapore, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

The General Assembly has elected Mr. Samir Shihabi (Saudi Arabia) President of the Assembly.

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The following persons have been elected chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)

Special Political Committee: Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)

Second Committee: Mr. John Burke (Ireland)

Third Committee: Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)

Fourth Committee: Mr. Charles Flemming (Saint Lucia)

Fifth Committee: Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Sixth Committee: Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The General Assembly has elected the following Member States as Vice-Presidents of the Assembly: Australia, Belize, Botswana, China, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Honduras, Italy, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Qatar, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire.

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7. Notification of the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/46/479).

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Provisional agenda

The provisional agenda was issued on 19 July 1991 (A/46/150).

Supplementary items

Four requests for the inclusion of supplementary items were submitted to the General Assembly (see items 15 (c), 141, 142 and 143).

The supplementary list was issued on 23 August 1991 (A/46/200).

Additional items

One request for the inclusion of an additional item was submitted to the General Assembly (see item 144).

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

The memorandum by the Secretary-General concerning the organization of the session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items was issued as document A/BUR/46/1 and Add.1.

Consideration of the reports of the General Committee

The General Assembly, having considered the first and second reports of the General Committee (A/46/250 and Add.1), adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-sixth session and adopted the agenda of the session (A/46/251 and Add.1) and the allocation of agenda items (A/46/252 and Add.1).

9. General debate

The recommendations of the General Committee concerning the general debate appear in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its first report to the General Assembly (A/46/250).

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

The report of the Secretary-General has been issued as Supplement No. 1 (A/46/1 and Corr.1).

11. Report of the Security Council

The report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1990 to 15 June 1991, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/46/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/46/19).

Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation

No advance documentation expected.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the subject, the text of which is reproduced in the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1991/69).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/183 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1190/59), A/46/204-E/1991/80 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1).

Code of conduct on transnational corporations

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on a code of conduct on transnational corporations.

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; requested the Secretary-General to assess the adequacy of existing and projected programmes of work responding to the AIDS pandemic for the purpose of developing relevant activities to support national programmes for the prevention and control of the pandemic; and invited the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, to consider the report of the Director-General and the response of the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic and to take an

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appropriate decision on further action, taking the resolution into account (Council resolution 1991/66).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization (resolution 45/187), A/46/171-E/1991/61.

Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries

Document: Report of the Committee for Development Planning (resolution 45/198).

Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/154, 45/157, 45/160 and 45/161, expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his initiative in sending an inter-agency mission to the Horn of Africa to assess the emergency humanitarian assistance for the affected countries and for his untiring efforts to alert the international community to the critical situation existing in the region and the need to mobilize additional resources; appealed to the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond generously and promptly to the appeals by the Secretary-General to meet the urgent needs already identified in the report of the inter-agency mission; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 1991/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1991/60).

Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 47/10 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994; and recommended that the Assembly change the period of the second quinquennium of the Decade to 1992-1996 to coincide with the period of the medium-term plan, namely, 1992-1997, so that adequate preparations for a regional action programme might be made, in accordance with Commission resolution 47/10 (Council resolution 1991/75).

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the subject, the text of which is reproduced in the report of the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1991/78).

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Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, requested the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session the programme for the Second Decade; and recommended that the Assembly provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade (Council resolution 1991/81).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1991/81).

Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council appealed to the General Assembly for the funding of additional posts in the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, in both the Professional and the General Service categories, and the provision of additional financial resources, on the understanding that the administrative and financial implications thereof would be considered by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in the context of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, taking fully into account Council resolution 1990/76, section XI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 and the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-first session (Council resolution 1991/82 and decision 1991/303).

Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling its resolution 1988/67 and General Assembly resolution 43/179, in which the period 1991-2000 was declared the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, adopted the programme for the Second Decade; recommended that the Assembly approve the programme for the Second Decade; and requested the Assembly to launch formally the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (Council resolution 1991/83).

International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, recommended that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund (Council resolution 1991/93).

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Convening of an international conference on development financing

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening of the second regular session of the Council (see E/1991/SR.16) that consideration be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing, and decided to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for further consideration (Council decision 1991/274).

Report of the Committee for Development Planning

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/1991/32); decided that further consideration of chapter V of the report, on criteria for identifying least developed countries, should be carried out by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the views expressed at the second regular session of 1991 of the Council; and invited interested Governments, with technical advice from appropriate United Nations bodies, if necessary, to make their comments available at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly (Council decision 1991/275).

Document: Report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/1991/32).

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories" (E/1991/L.36) to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration (Council decision 1991/279).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/46/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1990 (see A/46/353). In his statement to the Assembly, the Director-General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

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15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Romania, Yemen and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

On 14 August 1991, the Secretary-General received notification of the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria) and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the International Court of Justice as a result of Judge Elias' death. Accordingly, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, will have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge Elias' term, that is, until 6 February 1994.

By a note of 16 August 1991 (A/46/192), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary sub-item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session.

On 20 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250), to include this sub-item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary.

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General

At the forty-sixth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:

(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and

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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

(b) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election (A/46/228 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the statements of qualifications of candidates submitted by the nominating Governments (A/46/253 and Add.1).

(c) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

(d) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Niger, Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/274 and Corr.1.

(e) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Benin, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/279.

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18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 45/305 A, B and C).

The General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Agubuzu, Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Mselle, Mr. Tardos and Mr. Wiltshire.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise from the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Fox, Mr. Gorita, Mr. Kazembe, Mr. Menon and Mr. Zlatanov.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the President of the Federal Court of Audit of Germany.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of Mr. Faria, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Raczkowski.

In a note by the Secretary-General dated 26 September 1991 (A/46/104/Add.1), the General Assembly was informed of the death of Mr. George Johnston (United States of America), a member of the Investments Committee. Accordingly, the General Assembly will be required to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of one person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the late Mr. Johnston, that is, until 31 December 1993.

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General, A/46/104 and Add.1.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Osman, Mr. Pinto and Mr. Sen.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/105.

(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee to serve for a period of three years, beginning on 1 January 1992.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/106.

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Daoudy, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Prokofiev, Mr. Schumm and Mr. Williams.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/107 and Corr.1.

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Netherlands and Senegal.

No advance documentation expected.

(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mozambique and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/46/109.

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further period of three years, beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/313).

At the forty-sixth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/21 and decision 45/410).

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

As at 30 September 1991, the following documents had been circulated under this item:

(a) Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(i) Application for admission: A/46/295-S/22777;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/354;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.1 and Add.1;

(b) Republic of Korea

(i) Application for admission: A/46/296-S/22778;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/354;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.1 and Add.1;

(c) Federated States of Micronesia

(i) Application for admission: A/46/342-S/22864;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/355;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.2 and Add.1;

(d) Republic of the Marshall Islands

(i) Application for admission: A/46/343-S/22865;

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(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/356;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.3 and Add.1;

(e) Republic of Estonia

(i) Application for admission: A/46/411-S/23002;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/460;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.4 and Add.1;

(f) Republic of Latvia

(i) Application for admission: A/46/412-S/23003;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/460;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.5 and Add.1;

(g) Republic of Lithuania

(i) Application for admission: A/46/413-S/23004;

(ii) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/460;

(iii) Draft resolution: A/46/L.6 and Add.1.

On 17 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.1), the General Assembly admitted the following States to membership in the Organization: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea (resolution 46/1); Federated States of Micronesia (resolution 46/2); Marshall Islands (resolution 46/3); Estonia (resolution 46/4); Latvia (resolution 46/5); and Lithuania (resolution 46/6).

21. Critical economic situation in Africa:

(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

(b) Africa's commodity problems

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole on the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (resolution 45/178 A), Supplement No. 41 (A/46/41);

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(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (resolution 45/178 A), A/46/324; and on the implementation of diversification in the commodity sector in Africa (resolution 45/178 B), A/46/324/Add.1.

22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/11).

23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/18), A/46/497.

24. The situation in Cambodia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/3).

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/5), A/46/419.

26. Tenth anniversary of the University of Peace

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/8).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/9), A/46/417 and Add.1.

28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/11).

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/12).

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/13), A/46/468 and Add.1.

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31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/15).

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/36), A/46/410.

33. Question of Palestine

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/46/35);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/68 and 45/69).

34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/82), A/46/438 and Add.1.

35. The situation in the Middle East

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/83 A to C).

36. Law of the sea

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/145).

37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

Documents:

(a) Interim report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 45/176 E), A/AC.115/L.675;

(b) Reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement Nos. 22 and 22A (A/46/22 and A/46/22 A);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, Supplement No. 47 (A/46/47);

(d) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 44 (A/46/44);

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/244), A/45/1052; (resolution 45/176 A); (resolution 45/1768), A/46/499; (resolution 45/176 H), A/46/507.

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38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

No advance documentation expected.

39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/424).

40. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia

No advance documentation expected.

41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

No advance documentation expected.

42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

No advance documentation expected.

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

No advance documentation expected.

44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

No advance documentation expected.

45. Question of Cyprus

No advance documentation expected.

46. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

No advance documentation expected.

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47. Reduction of military budgets:

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Transparency and reduction of military budgets

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/114 A), A/46/311 and A/46/381.

48. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

No advance documentation expected.

49. Education and information for disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/123), A/46/506.

50. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

No advance documentation expected.

51. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

52. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

No advance documentation expected.

53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/52), A/46/291 and Add.1.

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/53), A/46/425.

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/56 A and B), A/46/357.

59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

60. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) International arms transfers

(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

(d) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

(f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(g) Conventional disarmament

(h) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(j) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(k) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

(l) Regional disarmament

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(m) Naval armaments and disarmament

(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/75 I), A/46/301; (resolutions 44/116 G and J), A/46/398 and A/46/495; (resolutions 45/58 A, J and N and decision 45/418), A/46/364 and A/46/333 and Corr.1.

61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(d) World Disarmament Campaign

(e) Nuclear-arms freeze

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/117 B), A/46/382; (resolutions 45/59 A and C), A/46/498; (resolution 45/59 E), A/46/365.

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(f) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

(g) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

(h) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

(i) Prevention of nuclear war

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H and 38/183 O), A/46/400;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G), A/46/334.

63. Israeli nuclear armament

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/63).

64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

No advance documentation expected.

65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/46/29 and Corr.1).

66. Question of Antarctica

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/78 A and B), A/46/512.

67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/79).

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/80).

69. Protection and security of small States

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/51), A/46/339.

70. Effects of atomic radiation

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 45/71), A/46/218.

71. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Supplement No. 20 (A/46/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 45/72), A/46/389.

72. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, Supplement No. 13 (A/46/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 45/73 A), transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General, A/46/373;

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 45/73 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/73 D to K), A/46/399.

73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 45/74 A), A/46/65 and A/46/282;

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(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/74 A and B), A/46/440; (resolution 45/74 C), A/46/441; (resolution 45/74 D), A/46/442; (resolution 45/74 E), A/46/443; (resolution 45/74 F), A/46/444; (resolution 45/74 G), A/46/445.

74. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 45/75), A/46/254;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/75), A/46/169 and Add.1 and A/46/185 and Corr.1.

75. Questions relating to information

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/46/21 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/76 B), A/46/449;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 45/76 B).

76. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

No advance documentation expected.

77. Development and international economic cooperation:

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/194), A/46/385.

Report of the South Commission

Document: Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/195).

International conference on money and finance for development

No advance documentation expected.

(a) Trade and development

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15, vols. I and II);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 44/214), A/46/496 and Add.1;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/215, 45/201);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 45/204).

(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/206).

(c) World Decade for Cultural Development

Document: Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 44/238), A/46/160-E/1991/66.

(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/46/19);

(b) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/46/39);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/221), A/46/481; (resolution 44/222 and decision 45/444), A/46/478.

(e) Environment

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixteenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/206), A/46/156-E/1991/54; (resolution 44/226), A/46/214-E/1991/77; (resolution 44/227), A/46/138-E/1991/52; (resolution 45/197).

(f) Desertification and drought

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, given the urgency of the situation of the countries stricken by desertification and drought, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the countries concerned, taking into account the work being done on the subject in the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to put forward specific, coordinated proposals for action, with due regard for the results of the third session of the Preparatory Committee of relevance to this issue (Council resolution 1991/96).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixteenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/172 A), A/46/157-E/1991/55 and A/46/268-E/1991/107; (Economic and Social Council decision 16/22 A), A/46/380-E/1991/142; Council resolution 1991/96.

(g) Human settlements

The members of the Commission on Human Settlements are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

Antigua and Barbuda,*** Bangladesh,* Bolivia,** Botswana,* Brazil,*** Burundi,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Cameroon,*** Canada,** Chile,*** China,** Colombia,*** Cyprus,* Denmark,* Egypt,* Finland,*** France,** Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,*** Jordan,* Kenya,* Lesotho,** Malawi,** Mexico,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Pakistan,*** Paraguay,** Peru,* Poland,* Romania,*** Sierra Leone,*** Somalia,** Sri Lanka,* Swaziland,** Sweden,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Tunisia,** Turkey,*** Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Yugoslavia** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

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On the basis of the existing vacancies, Bangladesh and Egypt were re-elected for a term beginning 1 January 1992 and expiring 31 December 1994.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, Supplement No. 8 (A/46/8);

(b) Second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (resolution 43/181), A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr.1;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/174), A/46/262-E/1991/95.

(h) Science and technology for development

Document: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, Supplement No. 37 (A/46/37).

(i) Entrepreneurship

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development (resolution 45/188), A/46/206-E/1991/93.

(j) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and stressing that activities for the integration of women in development should take into account the relevant recommendations contained therein, and recognizing the significant contribution women make to economic activity and the major force they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development (see item 82 (a), Operational activities of the United Nations system). The report presented under the present sub-item deals with the emerging issues relevant to the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (resolution 44/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/171), A/46/464.

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78. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 44/228), Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48).

79. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/212).

80. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/212), A/46/454.

81. External debt crisis and development

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/214), A/46/415.

82. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development (resolutions 44/171, 44/211 and 45/188), A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-4.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

No advance documentation expected.

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

No advance documentation expected.

(d) United Nations technical cooperation activities

No advance documentation expected.

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme

No advance documentation expected.

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(f) World Food Programme

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme", the text of which is reproduced in the report of the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1991/77).

The Economic and Social Council also endorsed the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in appendix B of the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on the work of its first special session and decided to transmit them, together with Council resolution 1991/77, to the General Assembly for final approval (Council decision 1991/298).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/218), A/46/265-E/1991/105.

83. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/185), A/46/266-E/1991/106.

84. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/221).

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General on: assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen (resolution 45/222), A/46/217-E/1991/94; summary reports on Chad and Djibouti (resolutions 223 and 228), A/46/316; special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States (resolution 45/224), A/46/369; assistance to Lebanon (resolution 45/225); emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan (resolution 45/226), A/46/452; emergency assistance to Somalia (resolution 45/229), A/46/457; the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (resolution 45/231), A/46/458.

85. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/233), A/46/396.

86. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/219);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent consultant on UNITAR (resolution 45/219), A/46/482.

87. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/190), A/46/215-E/1991/76 and A/46/215-E/1991/76/Rev.1.

88. Human resources development

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/191), A/46/461.

89. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/234), A/46/505.

90. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/196), A/46/455-E/1991/141.

91. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/232), A/46/403.

92. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/46/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/88).

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Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

As at 1 August 1991, 89 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/90), A/46/391.

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/105), A/46/465.

93. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/130 and 45/131);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries (resolution 45/132 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/233), A/46/459.

94. Social development:

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development", which is reproduced in the report of the Council (Council resolution 1991/7).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1);

(b) Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (resolution 45/87), A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living (resolution 45/87 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/72), A/46/137-E/1991/40.

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Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/91), A/46/366.

Policies and programmes involving youth

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/103), A/46/360.

Question of ageing

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation on ageing for 1992 and beyond (resolution 45/106), A/46/361.

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities", which is reproduced in the report of the Council (Council resolution 1991/10).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1).

International Year of the Family

Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family", which is reproduced in the report of the Council (Council resolution 1991/14).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/133), A/46/362.

International Literacy Year

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/127), A/46/281-E/1991/112.

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/65), A/46/414.

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the ministerial meeting on proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council requested the General Assembly to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial summit meeting, with a view to taking appropriate action thereon, leading to the creation of an effective international crime prevention and criminal justice programme; it recommended that the General Assembly, in the light of this review, consider requesting the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment for the upgrading of the status of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Council resolution 1991/15).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/121), A/46/363;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting's report on proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 45/108);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and all other autonomous institutes of the United Nations (decision 45/428).

95. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/46/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124), A/46/462.

Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000

Interregional consultation on women in public life

The preparation and holding of the interregional consultation was to be financed from voluntary and other resources. As at 31 May 1991, insufficient extrabudgetary funds had been pledged for this purpose and it has,

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accordingly, been necessary to postpone the consultation. Section D of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the forward-looking strategies contains more details.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/129), A/46/439.

United Nations Development Fund for Women

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 45/128), A/46/491.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 44/60), A/46/325.

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report, updated as appropriate, on progress achieved, included strategies and modalities for implementing the action programme and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, as well as to those bodies that have administrative, budgetary and personnel responsibilities for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (Council resolution 1991/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1991/17), A/46/377.

96. Narcotic drugs

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

No advance documentation expected.

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/148), A/46/511.

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/149), A/46/338.

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Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/179), A/46/480.

97. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documents:

(a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991, Supplement No. 12 (A/46/12);

(b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the forty-second session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Supplement No. 12A (A/46/12/Add.1).

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 44 to 45 States (Council resolution 1991/1).

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, after taking into account its resolution 1991/1, recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 44 to 46 States (Council resolution 1991/63).

(b) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/137), A/46/371.

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/139), A/46/432.

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/141), A/46/435.

Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/156), A/46/429.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/154), A/46/471.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/157), A/46/428.

Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council called upon States concerned and the United Nations system to facilitate the safe and honourable return of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons to their homes; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance; requested the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Iran and Iraq/Turkey Border Area to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to ensure the continuation and consolidation of essential services to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 1991/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1991/5).

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/159), A/46/433.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/160), A/46/431.

Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/161), A/46/430.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/171), A/46/434.

98. Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/85 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/20), A/46/503.

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Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

As at 1 August 1991, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 93 States. In addition, 46 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/104), A/46/392.

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions, Supplement No. 40 (A/46/40).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

As at 1 August 1991, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 99 States, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 95 States and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 55 States.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/33), A/46/490;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/135), A/46/393.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

As at 1 August 1991, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had been ratified or acceded to by 58 States. In addition, 17 States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/142), A/46/394.

Report of the Committee against Torture

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture on its fifth and sixth sessions, Supplement No. 46 (A/46/46).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/143).

Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

As at 1 August 1991, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had received one signature. No ratifications of or accessions to this Convention had been received by or deposited with the Secretary-General;

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 45/158), A/46/395.

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his updated report on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (E/CN.4/1991/23 and Add.1) (resolution 44/64), A/46/420.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided to submit the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care and the report of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1991/39) to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, with a view to the adoption of the body of principles (Council resolution 1991/29).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care (resolution 45/92), A/46/421.

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

No advance documentation expected.

Right to development

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 (resolution 45/97), A/46/504.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

No advance documentation expected.

Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/144), A/46/473.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/150).

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/151).

Human rights and mass exoduses

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/153).

World Conference on Human Rights

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 45/155), Supplement No. 24 (A/46/24).

International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/164).

Human rights in the administration of justice

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/166), A/46/422.

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling its decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) and having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/58, requested the General Assembly to establish, and gave criteria for, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (Council resolution 1991/34).

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council called upon the General Assembly to take into account the discrepancy between the Centre's resources and its increased responsibilities and, in accordance with established procedures, to take appropriate and prompt action to rectify the problem; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/180 of 21 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23 of 5 March 1991, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights (Council resolution 1991/36).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1991/36 and resolution 45/180).

Non-discrimination and promotion of minorities

No advance documentation expected.

Human rights and extreme poverty

No advance documentation expected.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991 (Council decision 1991/251).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/67 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/251).

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/75 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/257).

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/78 of 6 March 1991, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session (Council decision 1991/259).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/78 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/259).

Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to renew for a further period of two years the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, and also approved the Commission's request that the Ad Hoc

Working Group of Experts submit a brief preliminary report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (Council decision 1991/237).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/21 and Council decision 1991/237), A/46/401.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-second session in 1990, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by its resolution 1990/13 of 30 August 1990, recommended to the Commission on Human Rights that it should appoint a special rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Iraq.

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an individual of recognized international standing in the field of human rights as Special Rapporteur of the Commission whose mandate would be to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Council decision 1991/256).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Council decision 1991/256).

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/66 of 6 March 1991, and endorsed the Commission's request that the Secretary-General bring that resolution to the attention of the Government concerned and report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Council decision 1991/268).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1991/66 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/268), A/46/446.

99. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/16).

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100. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23).

101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/18), A/46/229.

102. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/19).

103. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/20).

104. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(c) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/46/5/Add.3);

(ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/46/5/Add.4);

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(iii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/46/5/Add.5);

(iv) Interim report of the Board of Auditors on the International Trade Centre for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 (A/46/5);

(v) Interim report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations Development Programme for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 (A/46/5/Add.1);

(vi) Interim report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations Population Fund for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 (A/46/5/Add.7);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Question of unliquidated obligations (resolution 45/235), A/46/404;

(ii) Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235), A/46/298; and the report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the previous recommendations of the Board (resolution 45/235), A/46/299;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 45/235), A/46/510.

105. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund (resolution 45/254 A), A/46/170;

(ii) Improvement of the efficiency of the Organization (resolution 45/254 A);

(iii) Role and use of extrabudgetary resources (resolution 45/254 A);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (resolution 45/254 B); and the conclusions and recommendations of the joint meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Committee for Programme and Coordination (resolution 45/254 B and decision 45/450);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

106. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

Documents:

(a) First performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget of the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIII);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

107. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1, vols. I and II);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/46/7/Add.1-___);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session, Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

International Computing Centre: 1991 budget estimates

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. III).

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. V).

Conference services and Division of Administrative and Common Services at Vienna

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. VIII).

Revised administrative arrangements at Vienna

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. VIII).

Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. X).

Integrated management information system project

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. IX).

Reimbursement of accommodation costs

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XIII).

Optical disk storage and retrieval system

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIV).

Contingency fund

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XV).

Information Centre at Windhoek, Namibia

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. I).

Scholarship programme for Namibian students

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. I).

Revised estimates under section 6

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. I).

Subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. IV), A/C.5/46/11.

Conference services at the Economic Commission for Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. II).

United Nations drug structures at Vienna

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 B, sect. IV).

Functioning of the multinational programming and operational centres of the Economic Commission for Africa

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XI).

108. Programme planning

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-first session: Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

 (i) Methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations (resolution 45/253, sect. II), A/46/173;

 (ii) Proposed programme 21 (Public administration and finance) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: A/45/6 (Prog. 21)/Rev.1;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

109. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/236 A);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

110. Financial emergency of the United Nations

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/236 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

111. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Documents:

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim study on the need for the development of accounting standards to be applied to the United Nations system (resolution 45/235), A/46/341.

112. Joint Inspection Unit

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Optical disc system for the United Nations: comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (A/46/88 and Corr.1);

(ii) Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations - towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting (A/45/797), and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 107);

(iii) Technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel (NPPP) (A/46/186), and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 82) (A/46/186);

(iv) Assessment of the environmental focus of projects financed by UNDP and other United Nations agencies, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to items 77 and 82);

(v) Grade overlap, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 115);

(vi) Report on rotation of staff in the United Nations Secretariat (A/46/326 and Corr.1), and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 115);

(vii) Purchase and utilization of the transport equipment of the United Nations Children's Fund, and comments of the Secretary-General;

(viii) The organization of the buildings management function, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 111);

(ix) Technical and other cooperation between selected agencies of the United Nations system and development finance institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 77);

(x) A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting these needs, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to items 80 and 82);

(xi) Follow-up report on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations (A/46/327 and Corr.1), and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 105);

(xii) Follow-up report on accommodation in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and comments of the Secretary-General (relates also to item 107);

(xiii) Coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows: comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (A/46/134);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/46/219);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/46/89).

113. Pattern of conferences

Document: Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/46/32).

114. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/46/11 and Add.1 and 2).

115. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat

(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(c) Other personnel questions

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat and list of staff (resolution 45/239 A);

(ii) System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff (resolutions 42/220 A and 45/239 A);

(iii) Competitive examination for posts at the P-3 level (resolution 45/239 A);

(iv) Secondment from government service (resolution 45/239 A);

(v) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (relates also to item 95) (resolution 45/239 C);

(vi) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 45/240 and decision 44/440);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (resolution 35/213);

(c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

116. United Nations common system

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/46/30);

(b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the review and functioning of the United Nations International Civil Service Commission (resolutions 44/198 H and 45/241), A/46/275;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (resolution 35/213).

117. United Nations pension system

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/46/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(d) Report of the International Civil Service Commission.

118. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

119. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIIMOG (resolution 45/245);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

120. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

In its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months, beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, the Council, in its resolution 696 (1991), decided to entrust a new mandate to

UNAVEM (henceforth UNAVEM II) and to establish the Mission for a period of 17 months, beginning 1 June 1991.

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/1043), and requested the Secretary-General, in his report on the financing of UNAVEM II to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, to indicate the measures taken in response; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Verification Mission in full and on time; decided to continue to use the UNAVEM Special Account for UNAVEM II beginning 1 June 1991; decided also to appropriate $49,467,000, inclusive of the $10 million authorized by the Advisory Committee, under the terms of Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991, and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $49,467,000 among Member States in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the resolution; decided further that the projected surplus of $1,421,685 gross ($1,351,258 net) for the period from 3 January 1989 to 31 May 1991 would be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of UNAVEM II for the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991; invited voluntary contribution to UNAVEM II both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II" (resolution 45/269).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM II (resolution 45/269);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

121. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/265);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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122. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUCA (resolution 45/247);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

123. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/258);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

124. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/28).

125. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/29), A/46/346 and Add.1.

126. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/30), A/46/352 and Add.1.

127. United Nations Decade of International Law

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/40), A/46/372.

128. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on topics considered at its forty-third session (resolution 45/41), A/46/405.

129. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/46/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/52), A/46/349;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

130. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

No advance documentation expected.

131. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/46/33 and Corr.1).

132. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/46/26).

133. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/47), A/46/348 and Add.1.

134. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

No advance documentation expected.

135. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

No advance documentation expected.

136. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to monitor the Khor Abdullah and a demilitarized zone. By its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, the Security Council decided to set up immediately, under its authority, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 29 April 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/240 and Add.1), decided to include in the agenda of the forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; (b) other activities" (Assembly decision 45/402 B).

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate $60,977,000 gross ($60,000,000 net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 April to 8 October 1991; requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for that purpose; as an ad hoc arrangement, decided to apportion the amount of $60,977,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)" (resolution 45/260).

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire.

By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to undertake the following tasks: section A: to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait; section C: to develop a plan, in consultation with the appropriate Governments, and where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, for the completion of the following acts: (a) the formation of a Special Commission that will carry out on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, (b) the yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless all chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities, and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities, (c) the provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and (d) to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified above; section D: to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property that Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact; section E: to develop and present to the Council for decision, recommendations for a Compensation Fund to meet the requirements for the payment of claims; and section F: to develop guidelines, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to facilitate full international implementation of operative paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of the resolution and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically.

137. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations addressed to him in the annex to the resolution and to report thereon as proposed; invited the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement, as appropriate, those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence; and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In order to facilitate this review, it requested the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session relevant information, including information on the status of subsidiary bodies and their reporting procedures (resolution 45/264).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/264).

138. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464).

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 13 May 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/241 and Add.1), decided to include in the agenda of the forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara" (Assembly decision 45/402 B).

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to approve, in principle, budgetary estimates in the amount of $180,617,000 gross ($176,868,000 net) for the mandate period approved for MINURSO by the Security Council in its resolution 690 (1991), and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for that purpose; decided to appropriate an initial amount of $143 million gross ($140 million net) for the operation of the Mission in accordance with its timetable; requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed performance report for the first six months of the operation to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; decided to consider at its forty-sixth session the appropriations required to finance the Mission for the remaining three-month mandate period in the light of the performance report; took note of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report and acknowledged that the repatriation programme to be carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an essential political element without which an impartial referendum could not take place, and called upon Member States to respond expeditiously to the appeal by the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions in this regard; adopted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in paragraph 8 of its report (A/45/1011), in respect of voluntary contributions totalling $34.5 million estimated as the requirements of UNHCR for the repatriation of Western Saharans; decided that not more than one Under-Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General should be appointed for the Mission; and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $143 million gross among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara" (resolution 45/266).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/266).

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139. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

By its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), as outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22494).

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 10 June 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/242 and Add.1), decided to include in the agenda of the forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (decision 45/402 C).

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $13.8 million gross ($13 million net) for the operation of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1991, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for that purpose; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed $9.2 million gross ($8.8 million net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1992, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; as an ad hoc arrangement, decided to apportion the amount of $13.8 million gross among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (resolution 45/267).

140. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation

By a note verbale dated 5 July 1991 (A/46/141), Jordan requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session.

On 20 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

141. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 1 August 1991 (A/46/191 and Add.1), Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session.

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On 20 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary.

142. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

By a letter dated 16 August 1991 (A/46/193 and Add.1-7), Cuba requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session.

On 20 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary.

143. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

By a letter dated 16 August 1991 (A/46/194), the Netherlands requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session.

On 20 September 1991 (see A/46/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary.

144. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 1991 (see A/45/PV.82), the General Assembly, on the oral proposal of the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, decided to include this item as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session and to consider it directly in plenary (decision 45/461).
